

Argentina:
Keeping the lid
on inflation
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Youth Aliya:
Has it had
its day?
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SECOND EDITION

Four MKs to Morocco for Lag Ba'Omer

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

Four Knesset Members originally from Morocco are due to arrive in Casablanca late today, as guests of the local Jewish community, to celebrate the Lag Ba'Omer pilgrimage there.

Hundreds of other Israelis of Moroccan origin have also arrived to say prayers at the tombs of the Jewish sages, who brought Moroccan Jewry fame and scholarship since the Moslem conquest in the seventh century CE.

The main Lag Ba'Omer pilgrimage ceremony takes place just outside Casablanca, with the blessings and encouragement of the government.

When MKs visited Morocco two years ago for Lag Ba'Omer, several cabinet ministers called on them later at their hotels for wide-ranging conversations.

The group flew from Ben-Gurion by Iberia, the Spanish airline, to Malaga, and then were to fly on, also by Iberia to Casablanca.

The four MKs are Aharon Abutzaera (Iamti); Yitzhak Peretz (Alignment); Rafi Eini (Alignment); and Meir Shitrit (Likud).

Emergency drill at Ben-Gurion

TEL AVIV — Ben-Gurion Airport rescue teams conducted a surprise drill when a TWA jet with 350 passengers landed yesterday. The exercise was designed to see how fast they move into action in case of emergency.

In the late afternoon exercise, airport rescue teams arrived at the scene in about two minutes. They were later joined by army units and by dozens of ambulances and fire engines from surrounding towns.

In his latest report, the State Comptroller had been critical of fire department procedures in alerting units from towns near Ben-Gurion in the event of an emergency at the airport.

S.A. police fire teargas at right-wingers

PIETERSBURG — South African police yesterday lobbed teargas canisters into a hall packed with rival white political supporters, to avert extremists waving Nazi-type flags.

About 40 people fled in panic, some smashing through windows to get away after police moved in when the extremists prevented Foreign Minister P. W. Botha from addressing a rally.

Eyewitnesses said several persons were slightly injured in the pandemonium. It was believed to be the first time South African police have teargassed an all-white gathering.

Members of the far-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement), the A.W.B., flooded the hall an hour before Botha was due to speak.

Botha is regarded as a moderate by the A.W.B., which demands the ruling party is making too much concessions to blacks. (Reuters, AP) (Continued on Page 4)

No decision on new head for central bank

Prime Minister Peres and Finance Minister Nissim failed yesterday to agree on the person who is to replace Moshe Mandelbaum as governor of the Bank of Israel at the end of next week. It was the first meeting between the two on this issue.

Peres and Nissim agreed to meet again early next week.

Tough stand on terror appreciated

Warm welcome for Thatcher tomorrow

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Not only the Union Jacks adorning Jerusalem's streets, but Britain's stand against terrorism and its backing of American air strikes against Libya, promise a warm welcome for Margaret Thatcher when she becomes the first British prime minister to visit Israel. The three-day visit begins tomorrow night.

A top Israeli Foreign Ministry official said yesterday that after years of disappointment, London and Jerusalem "would probably find themselves on the same wavelength" over terror. He indicated that cooperation in battling the menace will figure prominently in talks between Thatcher, Prime Minister Peres and other Israeli leaders.

"This is a very important visit from our point of view, and the timing makes it even more important, given the personal commitment of Thatcher against terrorism. It comes at a time when her energetic fight is at its peak," said the official.

European public opinion, shocked by incidents such as the Rome and Vienna airport massacres and the attempted bombing of an El Al airliner at Heathrow, is now ready to accept tougher policies against terrorism and the countries that support them, he added. "We are satisfied with Thatcher's very tough behaviour."

No detailed proposals for joint action on terror are expected to emerge

Athens-Jerusalem ties seen 'warming up'

Sharir meets Greek premier

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ATHENS — Visiting Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir last night met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, signalling what Israeli diplomats here termed a "warming of Greco-Israeli relations."

It was the first time Papandreu had met with an Israeli minister since he led his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek) to election victory in 1981.

In terms of gestures, it's important. It's a warming up, an improvement, but not a breakthrough. Recognition would be a breakthrough, Israeli diplomatic sources told The Jerusalem Post.

Greece is the only European Community member that does not extend to Israel *de jure* recognition, and the maintenance of extremely close ties with the Arab states and the PLO are cornerstones of Pasok's foreign policy.

The Sharir-Papandreu meeting was held on the eve of Syrian President Assad's arrival in Athens next week for a state visit.

At the meeting, Sharir handed Papandreu a letter from Prime Minister Peres, which proposed "closer consultation" between the two leaders.

Peres, alluding to the problem of terrorism, referred to those who, by their "attacks and threats," "aim at the destabilization of the way of life which the democracies must defend and cherish."

Peres referred to the Greek and Jewish peoples' "ancient cultural ties" and "common geographical location" as the bases for the "closer consultation."

In their 45-minute meeting at a luxury hotel outside of Athens, Sharir and Papandreu discussed a wide range of topics, including relations between the two countries and the problem of terrorism.

The atmosphere at the meeting was described as "very good" by Israeli officials.

Papandreu gave Sharir a message to take to Peres.

Sharir's visit, the first by an Israeli minister to Athens since 1962, has generated other signs that Greece is ready for warmer relations with Israel. These include invitations to three more Israeli ministers to visit Greece, the signing of a tourism agreement outlining joint projects, and return visits by Greek ministers to Israel.

While these signs are encouraging, they should not be viewed as a turn-around in Greece's pursuit of



Margaret Thatcher before her promotion, wearing a major-general's wind-jacket on her last visit to Israel ten years ago. (IDF)

from the visit. The French Press Agency quoted British officials in London as saying "no spectacular initiative," either for the Middle East peace efforts or in bilateral relations were in the offing.

The official indicated that Israel hopes Thatcher's steady attitude will influence the rest of Western Europe when Britain takes over the presidency of the European Community at the end of June. "We look

(Continued on Page 21)

37 killed in heavy Beirut fighting

BEIRUT (AFP) — Thirty-seven people were killed and 151 others were wounded in 24 hours of fighting between rival Christian and Moslem militias in Beirut, hospital sources said yesterday.

The violence, the worst in six weeks, receded in mid-afternoon amid new attempts to enforce a cease-fire. But snipers were still active along the green line between the city's Moslem western and Christian eastern sectors.

The bloodshed began Wednesday evening as members of the Shi'ite Amal militia and the Lebanese Army, defending the Christian sector, opened fire with artillery shells.

The shellfire spread to the predominantly Shi'ite southern suburbs and then to Christian areas north of the city.

The hostilities shattered a two-week-old "Ramadan truce" called by the principal militias of Lebanon's civil war.

Ambulances raced with sirens wailing through the streets as the fighting raged well into the afternoon. Hospitals blared radio appeals for blood donations.

Civilians living close to the green line ventured out during the morning lull to buy food. However, they scurried back to basements and bomb shelters when thunderous shell blasts shook the city of one million inhabitants anew at noon.

The fighting caused the cancellation of the first visit to West Beirut by the new patriarch of the Maronite Christian church, Nasrallah Sfeir.

He was to have met the Lebanese Sunni mufti, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, who went to congratulate Msgr. Sfeir on his accession to the post on April 28. This gesture met with hostility among Moslem groups aligned with Syria.

The Sfeir-Khaled meeting has been viewed by many Moslem and Christian politicians as a potential breakthrough in efforts to end the civil fighting.

No Maronite patriarch has visited the Moslem sector since the 1975 outbreak of the sectarian conflict.

Moda'i: 'Enough proof to try Waldheim'

Israel accused of conducting 'a witch-hunt'

By ERNIE MEYER
and WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Reporters
and Agencies

The tension between Israel and Austria's presidential front-runner Kurt Waldheim flared into open battle yesterday.

An aide to the former UN secretary-general lashed out quickly at Israel after Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i had said Israel has enough evidence to try Waldheim for war crimes.

The aide accused Israel of starting a "witchhunt" against Waldheim.

Moda'i told Israel Radio yesterday that "there is a basis for putting Kurt Waldheim on trial, if he were in Israel, for involvement in war crimes."

He said that Israel has no proof Waldheim was directly involved in killing civilians during World War II. But he said evidence "certainly connects him if not directly and personally, at least with lending assistance to these activities."

"We have enough proof that he, in his capacity as an intelligence officer in the German army in the Balkans, would pass on information and descriptions that he knew — by virtue of standing orders in the Nazi army — would, and did, lead to liquidation actions," Moda'i added.

His statement was Israel's strongest yet regarding allegation that Waldheim had covered up a Nazi past. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Israel may curb its ties with Austria if Waldheim wins the presidential election on June 8.

Moda'i spoke after receiving an interim report on Waldheim by Dennis Gouldman, head of the Justice Ministry's International Department. The report said Waldheim

could be prosecuted under the 1950 Nazi and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law.

The report had been prepared at the request of Prime Minister Peres, after Moda'i asked in a cabinet meeting two weeks ago whether the government had a clear policy on Waldheim. The full report is to be released next week.

Those details of the report that are available show that it is based on the files from the UN archives and from material in local files.

Moda'i said Israel was questioning witnesses who accused Waldheim of direct involvement in criminal actions. If evidence were found supporting their claims, Waldheim "will become a prime suspect concerning actions of inflicting, extermination and killing of civilian populations," Moda'i said.

Waldheim Background — Pages 6, 7

Gouldman has gone abroad several times in the past few weeks to gather material against accused war criminal John Demjanjuk, and has also gathered material on Waldheim.

Waldheim, who was campaigning in Austria's westernmost Vorarlberg province, was not available for comment. But his aide, Gerold Christian said in Vienna, "Since the defamation campaign has collapsed, there is now beginning a witchhunt against Dr. Waldheim."

He said this was a level higher than defamation.

Michael Graff, general secretary of Waldheim's conservative People's Party, reacted by saying: "There are American and Israeli politicians who have allowed themselves to be roped into the slander campaign of the World Jewish Congress."

(Continued on Page 21)

Radio Cairo's 'Voice of Palestine'

PLO seeking to increase terror strikes in Israel

Post Middle East Staff

The PLO leadership hopes to step up terrorist activity in Israel and the territories, the organization's representative in Egypt said recently on Radio Cairo's 'Voice of Palestine' programme.

A-Tayyib Abd al-Rahim said in an interview that "increased military activity in the occupied lands" is the only way to achieve the establishment of an independent state.

But a report in the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Kabas* indicates that the PLO may have trouble maintaining operations in Israel at all. The paper reported that the Amman-based Khalil al-Wazir, who is head of PLO operations in Israel and the territories, is looking for new headquarters in Baghdad.

The report implied that Jordan may close the PLO's Israel operations centre in Amman.

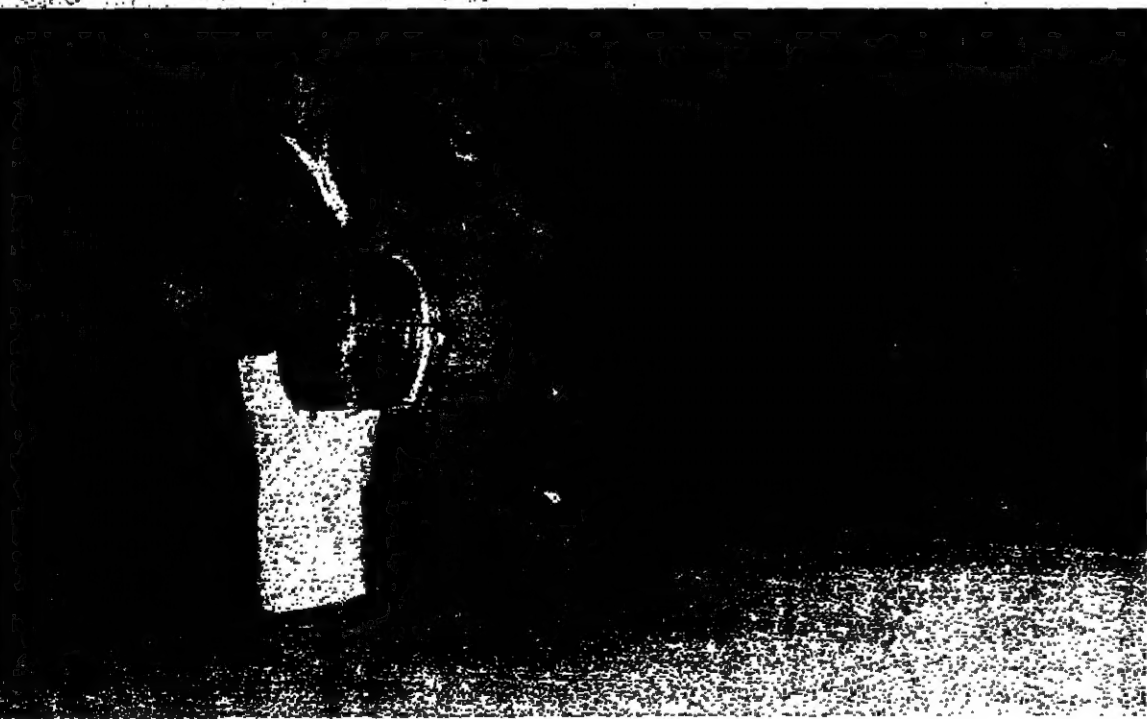
Hundreds of PLO terrorists — almost double the number last year — are active in Lebanon. Based in the Palestinian refugee camps in and around Sidon, Beirut and Tyre, the terrorists have been continually

trying to launch attacks against Israel from South Lebanon. "A permanent objective is to bomb Upper Galilee," an informed source said. Most of the attempted attacks, however, have failed.

In a related development, more than 125 persons have been detained in a Jordanian desert prison camp as part of a security crackdown following last week's riots at Jordan's Yarmuk University, according to East Jerusalem newspapers.

Al-Fajr and Al-Sha'ab quoted Palestinian returning from Amman as saying those arrested were being held in the Al-Jafar camp in the southeastern desert, where opposition leaders were held in the early 1950s. The papers said the arrests of political activists were part of a nationwide security crackdown in Jordan aimed at preventing further unrest, especially when Yarmuk University reopens Saturday.

In Washington, yesterday Senate majority leader Robert Dole urged Secretary of State George Shultz to instruct the U.S. consulates around the world to deny any visa application from PLO leader Yasser Arafat.



The mosque of Jerusalem's Abu Tor neighbourhood, Sheikh Deri, and his drummer, Abed Barzani, wake the faithful for their pre-dawn meal during the Ramadan fast. (Story on page 3) (Karen Benzion)

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

DESPITE THE wisps of smoke rising again from the volcano, the inhabitants on its rumbling flanks not only remain, but build villas.

The line of handsome private homes beginning to girdle the western edge of Kiryat Shmona seems to be making a profound statement about a growing sense of rootedness in a population that during the heavy

rocketing of 1981 fled the town en masse.

Twice since the army pulled out of Lebanon a year ago, residents have been forced to take shelter from shelling. Last month, a Katyusha landed in the courtyard of a high school filled with students, who miraculously escaped with little

more than a few splinter wounds.

The residents have come to call the widely spaced falling of solitary Katyushas a "drizzle" — to distinguish it from the massive barrages that hit Kiryat Shmona five years ago. It is a drizzle that has washed away the illusion that the Lebanese incursion would bring the "40 years of tranquillity" promised by Menachem Begin. Nevertheless, the residents have shown that they can adjust to an impressive extent to the idea that, at any moment, a Katyusha may play Russian roulette with them.

"There isn't the constant tension that there was before the war," says a former teacher. "There were dozens of times then that I took the children to the shelter if we heard an explosion anywhere — it could have been a siren or our own artillery firing or something going on in South Lebanon. Today the children don't go down to the shelter when they hear an explosion."

HEROISM was not programmed for Kiryat Shmona when it was sited in Upper Galilee in the 1950s and filled with impoverished immigrants, mostly from North Africa. It was the

highly motivated pioneers on surrounding kibbutzim who traditionally fulfilled the role of guardians of the border. Kiryat Shmona's function was simply as an urban centre serving the region. Its location several kilometres from the then peaceful Lebanese border was coincidental. Following the shifting of Palestinian military strength from Jordan to South Lebanon in the wake of Black September in 1970, however, Kiryat Shmona began to bear the earth tremble.

"During the past 16 years," says Mayor Prosper Azran, "there has hardly been a year when we didn't get Katyushas."

Perceiving the immigrant population of Kiryat Shmona as a weak strand in the Israeli fabric, the Palestinian command focused on the town rather than the kibbutzim. In addition to Katyushas there were incursions. In 1974, 16 residents of an apartment block were killed when terrorists seized it. No other population in Israel has been subjected so extensively and for such a prolonged period to the threat of imminent disaster. Although the town experienced a high population turnover, many of the veteran families stayed;

often because they had no money to start elsewhere.

Isolated at the far end of Upper Galilee, the 16,000 residents of Kiryat Shmona became laboratory studies in the effect of ongoing tension on an average population — on a population that was in fact below average in terms of education and income. When close to 90 per cent of Kiryat Shmona's residents fled during the intensive bombardments of 1981, in which 400 buildings suffered damage, invidious comparisons were made between them and the kibbutzniks in the area, who stayed despite the heavy shelling their settlements were also subjected to. It was an unfair comparison, particularly when made by residents in the centre of the country, who had never heard a Katyusha or slept with their children in a shelter. The kibbutzniks were a self-conscious elite fulfilling a traditional role. The townspeople were ordinary folk who had never volunteered to raise families in the equivalent of a front-line bunker.

The trauma of the summer of 1981 was followed by the euphoria of June 1982, when the army moved across the border to strike against the

town's tormentors. Prices of some housing doubled overnight as residents, seeking to flee the town and to dump their property sensed that Kiryat Shmona was entering a new era. The prices have since fallen and the euphoria has evaporated, but it has not given way to despondency.

"The population can live with this kind of shelling if the leadership develops local pride, the feeling of togetherness, the sense of challenge," says psychologist Menahem Amit, head of the regional mental health clinic. Instead of Churchillian rallying cries, local leadership has in the past generally preferred to shout *gevul* as a means of extracting money from the government. On the occasion of the Lebanon pullout, a

member of the city council even warned publicly that the town would be evacuated if Katyushas fell on it again. Mayor Azran, whose election two years ago infused a new sense of energy into the town, takes his stand somewhere between Churchill and *gevul*.

"We're not threatening to run away," he said in a recent interview. "Our place is here, nowhere else. My generation is already telling our children what it was like when our parents came here. My father's grave is here."

"The kibbutzniks speak of their roots in the land; we have roots now, too. It's important that we invest a lot in building up the image of the city. But if we feel that shelling could have been prevented, we will speak up. What Rabin said to the villages in Lebanon — that they will not have

(Continued on Page 3)

The New York Times

WEEKLY REVIEW

The Weekly Review: eight pages from the Sunday New York Times included free in every Monday's Jerusalem Post.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	22.5.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	12-18	10	20	Clear
BRUSSELS	10-18	8	20	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	9-18	7	20	Cloudy
CHICAGO	9-18	7	20	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11-22	9	24	Clear
FRANKFURT	13-22	11	24	Clear
GENEVA	13-22	11	24	Clear
HAMBURG	12-24	10	26	Clear
HONGKONG	24-32	22	34	Clear
JAKARTA	24-32	22	34	Clear
LONDON	11-22	9	24	Clear
LYON	11-22	9	24	Clear
MADRID	11-22	9	24	Clear
MONTREAL	10-18	8	20	Clear
NEW YORK	10-18	8	20	Clear
OSLO	10-18	8	20	Clear
PARIS	11-22	9	24	Clear
SAO PAULO	17-28	15	30	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11-22	9	24	Clear
TOKYO	18-28	16	30	Cloudy
TORONTO	10-18	8	20	Clear
ZURICH	12-24	10	26	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear to partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max	Min
Jerusalem	26	15-22	24	13
Golan	28	10-24	24	10
Nahariya	26	15-22	24	13
Safed	26	15-22	24	13
Haifa Port	26	15-22	24	13
Tiberias	26	15-22	24	13
Nazareth	26	15-22	24	13
Afula	26	15-22	24	13
Shimon	26	15-22	24	13
Tel Aviv	26	15-22	24	13
B-G Airport	26	15-22	24	13
Jericho	26	15-22	24	13
Gaza	26	15-22	24	13
Beersheba	26	15-22	24	13
Eilat	26	15-22	24	13

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Prime Minister Shimon Peres yesterday received philanthropist Abraham Goldstein Goren, owner of the Fiat agency in Israel.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Aura Herzog, wife of President Herzog and international chairman of the Council for a Beautiful Israel, was the guest speaker at yesterday's dedication of a garden at Tel Aviv University in memory of Sheila Carmel, the wife of Col (res.) Yossi Carmel, former military aide to the second president of Israel. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi.

ARRIVALS

Sir Leslie Porter, chairman of the board of governors, and Lady Porter from England; Mr. and Mrs. H. Preiskel and Mr. and Mrs. A. Preiskel from England for the dedication of the History of Medicine Collection in memory of Dr. David Preiskel; Lady J. Cohen from England; Mr. L. Wolfson from Scotland; Mrs. B. Sieratzki from Germany; Mr. H. Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. R.B. Rothstein from U.S.A.; for the annual meeting of the board of governors of Tel Aviv University.

Mr. Robert H. Arnow from U.S.A., chairman of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Board of Governors and Mrs. Arnow; Mr. Arnold Foster from U.S.A., President of the American Association of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and Mrs. Foster; Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg from U.S.A. to receive an Honorary Doctorate from the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and Mrs. Rosenberg; Mr. Sidney Gelber, Mr. George Shurt, Mr. and Mrs. Jack J. Spitzer from U.S.A.; Mrs. Dina Berkowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Corbin, Mr. Ernest Elias, Mr. George Elias, Mr. David Wernick, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wernick, from England; Mrs. Milada Aroon, Switzerland, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Croft, Canada; all for the 16th annual board of governors meeting of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Prof. Ram Sagi, 53
HAIFA. - Prof. Ram Sagi, dean of students at the Technion, died here yesterday of a heart attack. He was 53.

He had served as an adviser to the government and to industry, and in 1970 won the Kaplan Prize for his work on saving materials in the citrus industry.

He leaves a wife and four children.

Posters accuse 2 women in Netivot of murder

NETIVOT (Itm). - A woman suffered a nervous collapse yesterday after discovering posters had been pasted up throughout the town accusing her and another woman of having intimate relations with Arabs and of aiding them in the murder of two Netivot residents.

The unsigned posters, which were entitled "An announcement on the Prevention of Assimilation," were put up on community streets sometime Thursday.

The woman was taken to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba after suffering the attack. The second woman accused in the posters filed a complaint with the police.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Moda'i, Tehiya join attack on Zamir for stand on anti-racist law

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir yesterday declined to engage in public argument with Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, but was clearly unrepentant about his criticism of the government's postponement on Wednesday of the passage of the anti-racism law.

Moda'i yesterday sarcastically criticized Zamir in a radio interview, implying that the attorney-general had interfered in a political process. Moda'i seemed to join those who are demanding the reduction of the attorney-general's powers.

Moda'i said that if Zamir thought that taking a public stand on the racism bill's non-passage was among his powers, then he would join those demanding a redefinition of those powers.

Zamir on Wednesday called the 18-month delay in the passage of the bill, culminating in the further postponement that day, "contemptuous." He regards the non-passage of the bill as injurious to the rule of law and to civil rights.

Observers noted that Zamir and former justice minister Moshe Nisim were the authors of the bill which was watered down and then postponed on Wednesday, and that in criticizing the postponement, Zamir

had only been defending the work of the Justice Ministry. The delay in the passage of the bill was politically motivated while Zamir's attempt to push it through the Knesset was part and parcel of this job, said the observers.

"We cannot be in a position where we allow the attorney-general to interpret the Torah," Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro said.

Prime Minister Peres came to Zamir's defence last night, saying that Zamir had not criticized political decisions. Speaking on the *Mabat* TV news programme, Peres said "There's a difference between the headlines and what was really said."

yesterday in explaining the opposition of the chief rabbis to the proposed law.

"We agree that there can be a law against incitement against any citizen of Israel," he said. The problem, he added, only lies in finding the proper wording. Shapiro was speaking at a meeting in Hechal Shlomo with members of *The Jerusalem Post* editorial staff.

If the law as it is now worded is passed, Shapiro said, someone can say that Jewish prayers are against the law, or that the entire concept of the Chosen People is illegal. A

spokesman for the Chief Rabbinate said that a prayer, such as the blessing recited daily giving thanks for not being created a non-Jew, could be construed as racist.

As far as Shapiro is concerned, even the use of the word "racism" is objectionable. "Why do we have to imply that there is racism in our society?" he asked.

He agreed that some may use Torah passages out of context for unsavoury purposes, but he felt it was wrong to create a situation in which one would be prohibited from citing the Torah and Jewish sages.

Tehiya MK Gula Cohen announced yesterday that her faction had submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government over "its malfunction and misleading conduct in aborting the process of legislating the law to prevent racist incitement."

Two other factions, Mapam and the Citizens Rights Movement, also tabled no-confidence motions on Wednesday. The debate will take place next Tuesday.

Cohen focused her reasons for no-confidence on what she called "the attorney-general's crude and tendentious intervention in parliamentary affairs in a way that exceeds his authority."

U.S. adviser begins shuttle to seek Taba settlement

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Judge Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department legal adviser, yesterday began a mini-shuttle between Jerusalem and Cairo aimed at making progress toward a settlement on the Taba issue.

Sofaer yesterday met Foreign Minister Shamir and outlined several compromise proposals.

The proposals are understood to include a suggestion that the Taba arbitration panel itself formulate the crucial question that the panel must answer regarding sovereignty over Taba. Alternatively, the arbitrators could be asked to determine whose case - Israel's or Egypt's - is correct.

These proposals are designed to end the impasse stemming from Egypt's insistence that the arbitrators determine the "exact" location of the border, that is, on the basis of the border markers, and Israel's position that the arbitrators determine the "correct" demarcation of the frontier. Israel's formulation would allow the arbitrators to take into consideration the original 1906 British mission's demarcation of the frontier between Egypt and Palestine.

Sofaer's two compromise proposals were tentatively broached with Egypt during the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Tuesday and Wednesday in Herziya, but were rejected by the Egyptians. The head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-Arabi, who is also the legal adviser of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, said his delegation had not been given a mandate to consider compromise proposals.

It is understood that Israel is willing to consider either of the compromise proposals put forward by Sofaer.

Sofaer is due to present his ideas to the Egyptians this morning. Should the Egyptian reaction be positive, Sofaer is likely to return to Jerusalem for further talks. If he is unsuccessful, he will probably return to Washington, leaving Israel and Egypt to consider possible changes in their positions.

Shamir yesterday also met U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering, who said that Secretary of State George Shultz has definitely decided against visiting the Middle East in the near future.

Pickering said Shultz saw no need to come at this time.

Herzog tribute to Yehuda Hellman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yehuda Hellman was "the moving spirit" of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, "with many achievements to his credit on behalf of Israel in the United States," President Herzog said yesterday in a message read at Hellman's funeral in Jerusalem.

Hellman, the long-time executive vice-president of the organization, "understood the great tragedies of our time while never losing his keen sense of humour." President Reagan said in a cable read at the funeral. Reagan added that the Presidents' Conference "stands today as a monument to Yehuda Hellman's devotion to the Jewish people and to our American democracy."

Hellman, who died in New York earlier in the week aged 66, was buried in the Mount of Olives cemetery after a funeral in the Jewish Agency headquarters compound attended by hundreds. He was eulogized on behalf of the government by Vice Premier Shamir, and on behalf of the World Zionist Organization Jewish Agency Executive by Rabbi Richard Hirsch.

Executive chairman Arye Dulin, who is in Switzerland, sent a message.

Hellman's son Jonathan recited the mourner's prayer. Hellman's widow, Aviva, and daughter, Dorlee Lebensart, who lives in Jerusalem, were in attendance. The family is observing the mourning period at the Lebensart home at 78 Rehov Haheyil, French Hill.



The Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" appeared in English for the first time yesterday. It is being published weekly by a British businessman. Report, page 4.

Bundestag delegation proposes youth attache at embassy here

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI and PAUL KOHN

The top-level delegation of the Bundestag, which visited Israel this week, will support the creation of a youth affairs attache at the West German Embassy in Israel.

Addressing the Israel-German Friendship League in Tel Aviv at the end of the visit yesterday, the president of the Bundestag, Philipp Jenninger, said a youth attache would encourage contacts between the young people of both countries.

A youth attache would be a novelty in the German foreign service, Ambassador Wilhelm Haas told *The Jerusalem Post*, as there is no such post in the diplomatic service of West Germany in any country, he said.

On the issue of international terrorism, Jenninger would not criticize his government. But at a press conference in Herziya he indicated a stance different from recent remarks by the German Foreign Ministry.

Jenninger said that "in our intensive exchange of views with Israel's

leaders, we found Israel willing and prepared to proceed with the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. Israel cannot be blamed for any current stagnation in the peace process."

In regard to the "Middle East Marshall Plan," proposed by Prime Minister Peres, Jenninger said he wholeheartedly supports the idea of economic aid schemes in the area. Such economic projects would have to be generated by the interested parties in the Middle East, he said, "but these ideas should certainly be followed up."

He said his 15-member delegation had found their five-day visit as guests of the Knesset "extremely worthwhile." Israel-German relations were built on a narrow bridge of trust and had to be constantly fostered, he said.

The delegation also included Bundestag vice-presidents Mrs. Annemarie Renner, Richard Striecken, Heinz Westphal and Dieter Cronenberg, and Dr. Eberhard Schoof, chief of protocol.

Police fence off land farmed by Druse on Golan Heights

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ

MAJDAL SHAMS. - Four bulldozers, accompanied by scores of Border Police and police, yesterday plowed under and fenced off 150 dunams of Golan Heights land appropriated illegally by Druse farmers.

The operation, conducted by the Israel Lands Administration, began at 5:30 a.m. Some 200 security personnel were on hand to keep order. The site is west of Majdal Shams, the village where protests broke out when Prime Minister Peres visited two months ago.

The ILA said the land was declared state property in 1968, with

the consent of village leaders and dignitaries. But over the years it had begun to be cultivated.

The decision to fence the land was apparently made at the highest levels in the ILA, in consultation with security officials. As the operation was being conducted, police opened fire on 20 Majdal Shams residents involved in taking over the land illegally.

The operation is adding to the already tense atmosphere on the heights.

"Why did they remember now to fence off land that we have been using since the Six Day War?" asked one Druse farmer.

New remand wanted for Demjanjuk

New details of the investigation of accused war criminal John Demjanjuk were revealed yesterday in a request to the Supreme Court to extend his remand for another three months. The request, submitted by Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir, is to be heard this morning.

As of today, Demjanjuk will have been held for three months, the maximum period a magistrate court can remand a suspect. To extend the remand, the attorney-general must submit a request to the Supreme Court.

According to Zamir's request, Demjanjuk told his interrogators here that he was captured by the Germans in May 1942, and spent 1942-44 in various prisoner-of-war camps. But Demjanjuk gave contradictory versions of the names of the camps and where they were located, the request says.

Zamir says Demjanjuk's account is a lie. There is evidence that Demjanjuk joined the SS in May 1943, went through training, and was sent to Treblinka death camp. There he personally killed hundreds of thousands of Jews, the request says.

Zamir says that Treblinka survivors have identified pictures of Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible" of the death camp. And an identity document seized by the Soviets at the end of the war gives Demjanjuk's personal details and a picture of him. The document notes that Demjanjuk has a scar on his back - a scar which can be seen today on the suspect's back, Zamir says.

Zamir rejects defence claims that the document was forged by the Soviets to incriminate Demjanjuk. (Itm)

SHARIR

(Continued from Page One)
status accorded to Israel's diplomatic corps here.

While sidestepping the terrorism issue, the tourism agreement does outline a plan to increase the flow of tourists to both countries, including joint advertising campaigns for common tour packages in the U.S., Canada, Japan and Australia. Last year 14,600 Greeks visited Israel, while 18,227 Israelis visited Greece.

The agreement calls for a joint feasibility study detailing proposals for the next tourist season.

Deputy Minister of National Economy Panayiotis Roumeliotis, who signed the agreement for the Greek side, accepted Sharir's invitation to visit Israel later this year.

Both also agreed to promote familiarization trips to both countries by their operators and journalists; to strengthen contacts between their tourism authorities; and to exert influence to secure the support of their respective communities abroad for the joint promotional effort, especially in the U.S.

Hoopsters lose

Israeli national basketball lost their first game in the European "B" championship when they were defeated 93-87 by Romania last night.

MINNIE (Mooch) SHEER

beloved wife of Issy, mother of Beverley, Shelley and Larry and granny of Yael and Dani, passed away after an illness bravely borne, on May 17, 1986 in Durban, South Africa.

Deeply mourned by:
Family and friends in Israel and abroad

To Sam Cohen
we participate in your grief on the death of your

Mother מלכה

Koor Electronics Ltd.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear

Dr. MEIR (Donty) DEUTSCH

a long time resident of Netanya

The funeral will take place today, Friday, May 23, 1986, lyar 14, 5746, at 12:00 noon.

We will meet at the New Gate of the Holon Cemetery

His wife: Aliza Deutsch
The Keren Family, Netanya

The unveiling of the tombstone of

PEARL GROSBURG פיה

(widow of the late Rev. Gershon Grosberg of Johannesburg) will take place on Monday, May 26, at 5:15 p.m.

We will meet at the entrance to Har Hamenuhot, Givat Shaul, Jerusalem.

Hadassah Silbermann, Jerusalem
Percy Grosberg, Leeds
Joseph Grosberg, Johannesburg
and families

On the first anniversary of the death of

HYMIE (Joff) JOFFE ז"ל

a memorial service will be held on Friday, May 30, 1986, at 11:00 a.m., at Har Hamenuhot cemetery.

TECHNION

ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

and its
Board of Governors
deeply mourn the passing of

MICHAEL KENNEDY LEIGH

(England)

generous friend, longstanding supporter, member of the Board of Governors and honorary doctorate recipient.

We share the grief of the family

Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Jerusalem
The British Council of Shaare Zedek

The International Boards of Directors and Governors
and the whole Shaare Zedek family, management and staff

deeply mourn the passing of

MICHAEL KENNEDY-LEIGH ז"ל

Member of the International Board of Governors; Vice-President of the British Council for Shaare Zedek who endowed "The Michael and Adelaide Kennedy-Leigh Gastroenterological Research Fund." He was a founder, supporter and dear friend who will be sadly missed. We express condolences to his wife Adelaide and to all the family. May they be comforted in the knowledge that his commitment to Shaare Zedek will continue as a living memorial.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Deeply mourns the passing of

MICHAEL KENNEDY LEIGH ז"ל

of England

Member of the Board of Governors, 1986 honorary Ph.D. designate, long-time friend of the University, and ardent supporter of its Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot, and conveys its condolences to Adelaide and the family.

We extend our condolences to

Philip Yechiel Esphormus זצ"ל
on the death of his brother

SHIMON ז"ל

במקום ביתם אנחנו בתוך שאר אבלי ציון וירושלים

The Management of
Bikur Cholim Hospital,
Jerusalem

Fundamentalist leader

CAIRO (AP). - Omar Telmessani, leader of Egypt's banned Muslim Brotherhood and a longtime opponent of the country's secular political system, died yesterday age 81.

Speaking at the annual reunion of Reali school graduates, Peres said that what had occurred between Israel and Syria was a verbal escalation of tension.

Nevertheless, Peres believed Syrian President Assad is too smart to attack because Syria would pay a heavy price.

He leaves a wife and four children.

A memorial service on the first anniversary of the passing of our dear

ESTHER EDITH ROSENBLUM ז"ל

will take place on Sunday, May, 25 1986 - 16 Iyar 5746 - at the Shikun Vatikim Cemetery, Netanya, at 4:30 p.m.

A bus will leave Tel Aviv, Helsinki St., corner of Arlosoroff St., at 3:45 p.m.

Israel Issar Rosenblum
Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenblum
and grandchildren, Jonathan, Sean, Andrew

MK warns of political danger; calls for development law

More Jews leave Galilee than move in

Non-Jews outnumbered Jews in Galilee at the end of last year, because more Jews moved out of the region than settled there, Zohar Grudet, director of the Labour Ministry's Development Towns Advisory Bureau, told the Knesset Interior Committee on Tuesday.

He cited provisional figures from the Central Bureau of Statistics showing 355,000 non-Jews in Galilee in December 1985, as against 352,000 Jews.

Some 15,600 Jews left the region last year, while 14,800 settled there. In 1984, about 14,600 left the northern district, while 16,200 moved in.

The figures do not include new immigrants who were sent to Galilee immediately upon arrival. But Grudet told *The Jerusalem Post* that the addition of new immigrants did not change the picture significantly. "The situation is worsening," he said.

The committee's discussion stemmed from a motion for the agenda by Aharon Nahmias (Alignment), former mayor of Safed, which was presented to the Knesset in June 1985.

Nahmias noted that two years ago he had spoken of the difficulties of life in Galilee that were responsible for "emptying it of its Jewish inhabitants."

"Then I told you that 11,000 persons had left Galilee. Now I must tell you that 16,000 [sic] left in 1984."

Six years ago, this reporter accompanied the Knesset Committee on State Control on a tour through Galilee, during which Yisrael Koenig, who was northern district



Aharon Nahmias (Elihu Haim)

representative, bemoaned the encroaching on state land by Arabs and Druse.

"We get injunctions," Koenig said. "But even when we have serial photographs going back some years, it isn't always easy to prove in court."



Benny Shalita (Uzi Kerem)

wanting to improve the demographic balance. Nahmias surprised me by not even blaming the Likud for spending "Galilee money" on Judea and Samaria.

Shalita said the main objection to Israel retaining control over Judea

development is essential to bring Galilee settlements closer to the large towns, and telephone service must be improved.

Because of illegal Arab building, the Wad Ara road cannot be widened, and for the same reason the Acre-Safed road is "lost," Shalita said.

The ministerial committee on development towns has ceased to function, and the post of coordinator of activities in Galilee is unfilled. The unity government has not replaced former economics minister Ya'acov Meridor, who was responsible for Galilee affairs — because both Gad Ya'acobi (Alignment) and Moshe Katsav (Likud) want the assignment.

Nahmias agreed that only increased incentives will do the trick. But he has gone a step further and submitted a member's bill calling for the establishment of a 20-member Galilee Council with responsibility for developing the region and allocating special budgets and resources.

"Only a law will solve the problem," he said. He intends to present the bill in two weeks.

We shall no doubt have more to say about it then. But Nahmias and Shalita were both pulling their punches in saying that the government is "not aware" of the urgency of the problem.

The trouble is that both major coalition parties waste so much time in political maneuvering that they have none left for what is really important.

KNESSET SPOTLIGHT / Aryeh Rubinstein

that the land has been cultivated only recently.

Following the Interior Committee's discussion this week, I asked Nahmias and Benny Shalita (Likud-Liberal), head of the Menahemiyah local council, how they explained the government's equanimity in this matter.

Neither of them accuses this government or previous ones of not

and Samaria is that it will lead to a binational state. In time, he warned, the demographic change in Galilee could result in a debate over the retention of that area for the same reason.

Young couples will not come to Galilee unless they are given real incentives, such as better housing terms, free high school education, and income-tax reductions. Road

Ramadan fast days are longer this year

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

For over 40 years, Sheikh Den, the blind muezzin of the Abu Tor neighbourhood of Jerusalem, has been calling the faithful to their pre-dawn meal during Ramadan.

Armed with cymbals and led by his neighbour and assistant Abed Baziani, who bangs on a large drum, the blind man chants verses from the Koran as the two go through the darkened streets, stopping briefly in front of each house. As they make their way, the lights go on in the houses and the residents have their last meal before the 16-hour dawn-to-dusk fast.

Yesterday, the fast lasted from 2:46 a.m. to 7:40 p.m.

The fact that Ramadan falls this year during the summer, when the days are hotter and longer, makes the fast more difficult than usual. Like the Hebrew calendar, the Muslim calendar is based on the phases of the moon. But unlike the Hebrew calendar, the Muslim year has to be adjusted to keep the fast days in fixed seasons.

During the day, when most of the Moslem residents are fasting, the streets of Abu Tor are quiet. Abu-Ayad's grocery shop has few customers, although some do come in to make purchases for their evening meals.

"I'm eating today," one construction worker from a nearby building site tells Abu-Ayad defensively as he buys a chocolate bar.

It wasn't like that in Jordanian times," Abu-Ayad says. "Then anyone eating in public in Ramadan was arrested and held until the end of the fast."

During the fast, it is forbidden to take anything into one's body. One is even forbidden to smoke or receive an injection, he notes, adding that cursing and spreading rumours are also strictly prohibited.

Abu-Ayad's family has a calendar giving the times for the beginning and end of the fast each day. But rather than watch the clock, they wait for the call of the muezzin. At one time they depended on the sound of the Ramadan cannon, mounted near the Lion's Gate of the Old City. But today, evidently as a result of the increase of urban noise, the cannon is no longer audible.

As the end of the fast approaches, local entrepreneurs begin heating up their equipment for making *falel* and the nut-filled pancakes that are a Ramadan specialty.

But Abu-Ayad and his family begin their meal in the traditional manner, with a thick soup. The meal is festive, with family and friends joining.

Having satisfied their initial hunger with the soup, they relax a little and enjoy a wide variety of salads, hummus and marinated vegetables. Then there is grilled meat or chicken, or perhaps a fish. Despite the fast — or perhaps because of it — food consumption goes up during the month.

Although many Moslems take most of their annual leave during Ramadan, most work more or less as usual. Even so, many families continue eating and drinking until late into the night. Cars whiz through the neighbourhood, full of merry-makers.

Many faithful Moslems have their one evening meal and then go to bed, omitting the pre-dawn repast. Abu-Ayad says he prefers to sleep through the night; only his mother takes advantage of the drumming to get up and eat a light meal.

The custom of the pre-dawn Ramadan drumming seems to be on the rise. This year a young drummer, playing a snare drum and accompanied by a number of friends, also began making their rounds. Baziani dismisses them with a shrug.

"Who are they? I don't know. They're new around here."

Peres, Thatcher to greet capital's Sport Aid runners

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his British counterpart Margaret Thatcher will be on hand to greet the participants in Sunday's Sport Aid run in Jerusalem to raise money for African hunger relief. The many hundreds of people expected for the 6 p.m. event — together with another at the same hour in Tel Aviv — will each pay an entry fee of NIS 5. Sport Aid Israel co-ordinator Nigel Shaw told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The meets in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv will be among at least 250 runs of up to 10 kms, being held simultaneously in some 100 countries all over the world. They will coincide with the arrival at the UN's New York headquarters of Sudanese international athlete Omar Khalifa carrying a torch with a charcoal ember taken from a fire in one of the relief camps in Sudan. British Airways is the main sponsor of the programme, dubbed "the race against time."

Mayor Teddy Kolek will start the capital's 5 km. run at Sacher Park, and Peres and Thatcher will wave to the athletes as they pass his office en route to the Hebrew University campus at Givat Ram.

The 10 km. Tel Aviv run takes place at Yarkon Park, beginning

opposite the Exhibition Grounds there, and is being organized by the Ayalot Israel Runners Club. More than 1,000 participants are expected for the event here. Ayalot chairman Michael Ziv reported. It is hoped that many of the country's leading distance runners, including Yair Karni and Zehava Shmueli, will turn out either in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Shaw said.

Shaw, a new immigrant from England, recently worked closely with British pop singer, Bob Geldof in preparing the Sport Aid programme. Geldof's celebrated Live Aid concert in London and Philadelphia last year raised upwards of \$100m. for African famine victims, and he sees Sport Aid as a follow-up to that effort which will bring in even more money. Shaw now plans a series of activities in Israel on behalf of Sport Aid.

Shaw said.

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LAI stands firm on Lavi costs despite U.S. doubts

Post Defence Reporter

It was business as usual at Israel Aircraft Industries yesterday despite yet another salvo fired at the Lavi, the company's most ambitious project, by its main backer, the U.S. government.

LAI sources said preparations were proceeding on schedule for the first flight of the Lavi in four months, despite Wednesday's statement by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickens that Washington believes that it is "not wise to move ahead" to production. The U.S. holds this view because of the discrepancies in assessment of the final cost of the plane, for which the U.S. has already provided over \$1 billion.

Israel was recently presented by

the Americans with their version of why the Lavi may not be an economically feasible project. The Defence Ministry is apparently considering a smaller order for the Israel Air Force, which would reduce the total cost but drive up the unit price.

The issue of dispute between the U.S. and LAI is basically a matter of pricing. Industry sources stress that while LAI stands by its figures, the Americans have not completed their calculations.

LAI says the Lavi will cost between \$13.5 and \$15 million per plane, while a Pentagon assessment was put at some 50 per cent higher. A basic point of difference is labour costs. LAI says these amount to \$24 per hour, while the Americans say the figure should be close to \$30.

KIRYAT SHMONA

(Continued from Page One)

peace if our border settlements do not have peace — I say to our government, Jerusalem will not have peace if we don't have peace."

How is he to judge whether shelling could have been prevented?

"If we are shelled every day, no one can tell me this can't be stopped. I'm not trying to tell the government how to stop it — by military means or negotiations or what to negotiate. That's the government's business."

A VISITOR to Kiryat Shmona finds a surprising buoyancy. In one of the three community centres in town one night this week, 100 men and women in their twenties and thirties whirled around the gym floor in an evening of Israeli folk dancing. On the wall in the office was posted a schedule of upcoming performances in Kiryat Shmona and nearby kibbutzim of plays, including *Macbeth*, by one of the country's leading theatre groups. Good-humoured residents entered the office during the course of the evening to coordinate plans for future events.

"This is a real community," said Manha Brown, the American-born coordinator of activities at the centre. "People in Kiryat Shmona know each other and are very warm. There is no anonymity here."

The town marked a turning point for the city, she believes. "The town went through a tremendous period of growth and exciting things began to happen."

The emergence of young local leadership to displace the government-appointed committee that had run the town added to the sense of movement — a movement largely stalled by the current economic situation.

"Before '82," said Brown, "people's psychic energies were invested in things like 'Where do we take shelter if the Katyushas hit?' Does that helicopter flying overhead mean something is going to happen?"

In a single generation, the pioneering mantle in the Galilee has shifted from the stalwarts of the kibbutzim to the townspeople of Kiryat Shmona, who are attempting to build new lives under enemy guns.

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REUNION on Lag B'Omer
Tuesday, 18 Iyar 5746, May 27, 1986
at Yeshivat Kerem B'Yavneh.
The programme begins at 1 p.m.
Lunch, informal gathering, alumni re-acquaintance session.
Assembly in the Beit Hamidrash.
Programme for children.

YESHIVAT KEREM B'YAVNEH Rabbi C.Y. GOLDWICH
Rosh Hayeshiva

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Safed Municipality **Safed Religious Municipality**

"All Honour to the Tora" — Lag Ba'Omer 5746
153rd Anniversary of the Tora Procession

The traditional Tora Procession from the Abo family residence to Meron, will be held in Safed on Monday, 17 Iyar, 5746, (May 26, 1986), at 1:00 p.m., continuing until 5:00 p.m. in the presence of cabinet ministers, rabbis, Knesset members and representatives of the French embassy.

Participants: masses of celebrants, choral groups, traditional band players and others.
The entire celebration will end at 5:00 p.m.

Mayor Zev Peri **Yosef Ben Rafael Abo**

Nato agrees to U.S. chemical arms

BRUSSELS (Reuters). - Nato defense ministers endorsed a plan yesterday for the U.S. to produce new chemical weapons but U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger conceded that several allies had voiced opposition.

The 14 ministers passed a "force goal" - agreed military requirement - for the U.S. to produce binary chemical artillery shells and bombs after a 17-year break.

This was one of the U.S. Congress's conditions for releasing production funds for the weapons.

Binary weapons combine two individually harmless chemicals into a lethal nerve gas when mixed by explosion.

Weinberger said in a television interview: "About two-thirds of the Nato nations...recognize clearly that, much as we would like a ban on chemical weapons, we have to deter potential Soviet attack on us by having a modern stock ourselves."

Some of the ministers had recorded reservations against what he called "our urgent need to modernize our chemical weapons stock."

West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner made clear that no nation had sought to veto the plan.

He said the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg, Iceland and Greece had reservations about the U.S. policy and Italy had qual-

ified its support. Woerner told reporters: "We have achieved the removal without replacement of the old chemical weapons stockpiled in the Federal Republic (West Germany) once the U.S. begins production. We have also won assurances that they may not be returned to our country without our express approval."

Nato estimates that the Soviet Union has some 300,000 tons of nerve gas and 80,000 officers and men trained for chemical warfare.

The U.S. at present has 30,700 tons of chemical agents, some deployed in West Germany, dating from the days before Congress ordered a production halt in 1969.

Troops kill 56 guerrillas in Namibia

WINDHOEK. South West Africa (AP). - South African-led troops killed 56 insurgents after being ambushed in South West Africa (Namibia), the military said yesterday.

Maj. Gen. George Meiring, commander of the South West Africa territory force, said the clash occurred on Wednesday in the far north of the territory, during a follow-up operation. He said his forces lost one man in the battle.

Two platoons followed the tracks of a band of insurgents and were ambushed by the guerrillas with rocket-propelled grenades and AK-47 assault rifles, Meiring said. The troops fought their way out of the ambush, killed 56 enemy forces and captured large amounts of arms and ammunition, including 47 rifles, three machine guns, seven grenade

launchers and mortar bombs, he said.

Word of the clash came a day after the military announced the deaths of 11 South West Africa People's Organization insurgents in various skirmishes over the weekend. One territory force soldier died in that fighting. Wednesday's deaths brought the year's total to 392 Swapo dead.

The South African Government said yesterday that Argentina is considering severing relations with South Africa following the cross-border raids on Monday into three neighboring black countries.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said he had asked his plenipotentiary in Buenos Aires to tell the Argentine government that it objects to such a step.

Meanwhile, the death toll rose to 26 and as many as 50,000 were

reported homeless yesterday after four days of raging battles in a black squatter city near Cape Town. Vast sections of the Crossroads settlement, home to more than 100,000 people, lay in ruins.

Thousands milled around, trying to salvage belongings and seeking temporary shelter. Residents reported sporadic fighting and more torching of shacks by rival groups during the night, but the worst of the violence seemed to be over.

Security forces were erecting barbed-wire barricades to separate the groups of black conservative vigilantes from rival anti-apartheid militants who have battled daily since Sunday. Personal power struggles appeared to be playing a larger role than political motives in the fighting. Clergymen were trying to arrange peace talks.

Brazilian jets pursue UFOs

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP). - The government scrambled four fighter planes to chase multicolored UFOs the size of ping-pong balls that sped over three Brazilian cities, the head of Brazil's air force said on Wednesday.

The objects showed up on the radar screens of the government's Air Space Defence Centre, said Air Force Minister Otavio Moreira Lima.

"I can't give an explanation for this," said Moreira Lima, a brigadier general, "because we don't have any."

"Since they had saturated our radar system in Sao Paulo and were interfering with air traffic, we decided to send up planes to pursue them," he said.

"One of the F-5 pilots reported seeing objects that were multicolored," he said. "He reported that 13 of these objects accompanied his aircraft, seven on one side of his jet and six on the other side."

Londoners buy 'Pravda' in English

LONDON (AP). - An English-language version of Pravda, the Soviet official daily, went on sale in London yesterday, looking nothing like the Fleet Street newspapers Britons are accustomed to.

Instead, readers who paid 50 pence for their copy received 50 densely packed pages of Soviet-style news and commentary, with four photographs and a cartoon showing Pentagon generals racing for bunkers to escape low-flying doves labeled "Soviet peace initiatives."

James King, the English publisher, said he had printed 70,000 copies of the first issue and would publish it weekly.

Dutch reassure Israel on EEC chief, Arafat talks

By YOSSE LEMPKOWICZ
Special to The Jerusalem Post

BRUSSELS. - Dutch Foreign Ministry officials said this week that a possible meeting this weekend in Tunis between Hans van den Broek, the head of the European Community's Council of Foreign Ministers, and PLO leader Yasser Arafat "does not represent a change in the EEC's position towards this organization and the Middle East conflict in general."

Israel is doing all it can to forestall such a meeting, with Foreign Minister Shamir asking Bundesstag President Philipp Jenninger to use his influence to prevent it.

The Dutch officials told The Jerusalem Post that in 1981, the former Dutch foreign minister, Chris van der Klaauw, met with Arafat in Damascus in his capacity of president of the EEC Council.

However, diplomatic observers here are concerned more about the time chosen for a Van den Broek-Arafat meeting than the meeting itself. Should the meeting effectively take place - Dutch officials stressed that no such encounter has been arranged - it would mean that the

European Community has not abandoned the idea that the PLO "has a role to play in any Middle East peace settlement," despite the fact that Arafat's leadership seems to be challenged within his organization, and that Jordan has clearly distanced itself from the PLO.

"We think the PLO, which is involved in the Middle East peace conflict, represents something in the area," the Dutch officials said. "Within the framework of its silent diplomacy in the Middle East, the EEC decided last February to contact all the parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO, in order to learn their position."

Van den Broek said last Tuesday that refusing to have contact with the PLO "may give this organization the feeling that it is isolated and drive it to more radicalization. It would be a regrettable oversimplification to reduce the discussion on the EEC role in the Middle East problem to the question of whether or not to have contact with the PLO," he added.

Van den Broek on his visit to Tunis is due to talk about Euro-Arab cooperation against terrorism.

Iran envoy caught shoplifting in NY

NEW YORK (AP). - Iran's ambassador to the United Nations was caught stealing a raincoat from a New York City department store but was freed because of diplomatic immunity, police said yesterday.

Saud Rajaie-Khorassani, 50, was trying on a raincoat on the second floor of the men's department at Alexander's when he went behind a clothes rack, ripped off the price tag and then headed for the exit.

Rajaie-Khorassani was observed trying to steal the coat, priced at \$79.99, and was intercepted before he left the store.

The incident occurred on May 7. But the New York City Police Department was not notified of the incident until Wednesday. No charges were pressed against the ambassador because of his diplomatic status.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Libya substitutes Russian for English in schools

BAHRAIN (Reuters). - Libya has banned the teaching of English at all levels of education and replaced it with Russian, the official Libyan news agency Jana said yesterday.

A Jana editor, contacted by telephone from Bahrain, said no reason was given for the ban, which has already taken effect.

Israeli movie moguls plan Falklands war film

PARIS (Reuters). - Israeli movie moguls Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus plan to produce a big budget film on the Falklands war between Britain and Argentina, officials of the Paris Cammion group said this week.

Golan and Globus signed a deal during the 12-day Cannes film festival with young British director Stuart Urban to shoot for a sum "in excess of \$10 million" in Argentina, the Falklands and Britain, Falklands - The Real Story, they said.

The film will include documentary footage shot during the 1982 conflict. Golan and Globus's speedy seven-year rise to the top of the international film industry has earned them the nickname the "go-go boys."

Italian general resigns after expose on Gaddafi

TURIN (AP). - A general who claimed the Italian secret services helped thwart attempts to overthrow Libya's Muammar Gaddafi resigned this week. Gen. Ambrogio Viviani, a former chief of military counterespionage, said last week in an interview in the magazine Panorama that the secret services had foiled at least two attempts to overthrow the Libyan government in the early 1970s.

He said the secret services were under political orders to protect Italian interests in the North African country.

The 57-year-old general also said a Nazi war criminal, Herbert Kappler, did not escape from a military prison in Rome in 1977 as reported at the time but instead was let out by Italian officials to please the West German government.

Two workers irradiated at UK nuclear plant

LONDON (AP). - Two workers at the nuclear waste reprocessing plant at Sellafield, northwest England, may have been contaminated by radiation while repairing a valve in a workshop this week, a spokesman said. The two men had probably been exposed to "above normal" radiation levels and were undergoing medical tests, said the spokesman for British Nuclear Fuels which runs the plant.

Dutch coalition win paves way for cruise missiles

THE HAGUE (Reuters). - The centre-right coalition of Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, won a dramatic election victory yesterday that removed the last big threat to deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands in two years' time.

The alliance of Christian Democrats and Liberals emerged with a clear 12-seat majority over all the other parties in the 150-seat parliament, a comfortable margin for a second four-year term.

Lubbers's Christian Democrats were the big winners, taking nine seats from their Liberal allies, who finished with 27.

On the fringes, the Communists lost their three seats and left parliament for the first time in 68 years. The ultra-right centre party lost its one seat.

The opposition Labour Party,

which had called for a mandate to tear up a Dutch-U.S. treaty approving deployment of 48 cruise missiles, finished with 52 seats, a gain of five, but no prospect of a role in government.

Labour chairman Max van den Berg, an architect of the anti-cruise policy, resigned yesterday and with public interest in the cruise issue low, the long and bitter debate seemed over. Lubbers, meanwhile, reigned supreme in Dutch politics after beating the polls and the odds to take his Christian Democrats past Labour as the biggest single party with 54 seats.

Press commentators said he would form a new cabinet with the Liberals within a few weeks and the negotiating process got under way yesterday with a series of party policy meetings.

Vote reminds Jews of their past

THE HAGUE (AP). - An undetermined number of Dutch Jews living in Israel got a painful reminder of their past during the Dutch national election campaign.

Because of Dutch voter registration procedures, some Jewish absentee voters received their ballots from the eastern Dutch town of Westerbork, site of the Nazi transit point to the death camps, because it was their last known address.

Dutch Interior Minister Rudolf de Korte, whose ministry oversees voter registration, has promised to apologize to those Dutch-Jewish citizens involved.

One prospective absentee voter, Ya'akov Yannay of Jerusalem, said he was "terribly upset" over the incident and did not vote because of it.

"I blame the older generation for not educating the new generation about German atrocities and what happened in Holland during those

years," he said, referring to the 1940-45 Nazi occupation of the Netherlands.

The group of Jews involved, according to the Interior Ministry spokesman, were among 220 Westerbork inmates exchanged in 1944 for a group of German Templars living in Haifa at the time.

Yannay said Dutch officials apparently had relied on wartime German residency records in compiling the addresses of the Dutch-Jewish voters. He criticized officials for failing to notice that Westerbork was a transit camp for Jews on their way to extermination camps.

PANDAS. - Three giant pandas died of hunger and illness early this year as Chinese authorities pleaded for additional funds to save the panda from extinction. The Agriculture Ministry said rescue efforts would take at least 12 to 15 years.

SPORTS

FINAL SOCCER PREVIEW

In a word - Bloomfield

By YARON KENAN

Thirty-six hours to go. All tickets have been sold and there is only one word on the lips of all Israeli football fans - Bloomfield.

Tomorrow sees the end of an exciting league season, and although a full schedule of eight National League matches will be played, only one game is of genuine concern - that in which the champions Maccabi Haifa are entertained by their would-be usurpers Hapoel Tel Aviv.

Ever since last Saturday afternoon, when Haifa disposed of Maccabi Tel Aviv and the other Tel Avivians kept on their tails with a slender win in Beersheba, all roads have led to Bloomfield. The talk has all been about the dramatic final showdown.

About a quarter of the 20,000 tickets which went on sale were allocated to Haifa. But the champions have the strongest following in the country, and several hundred of their fans made a trip especially to Tel Aviv to buy tickets there mid-week. Their green colours are bound almost to equal the support commanded by the red of the home fans.

Traditions establish themselves quickly in a young country, so that if an event has repeated itself twice it is already regarded in Israel as a well-worn tradition. This is one occasion on which there is only a single precedent - the FA Cup final from Wembley a fortnight ago, which was watched live on a Saturday afternoon. Tomorrow's final should be the occasion for the tradition to be firmly enshrined in local sporting lore.

One way or another it is understood that the best FA Cup match and the best Israeli football match will be played on the same day. The question is the price that TV will have to pay for the privilege of broadcasting live. The bidding continues.

As to the game itself it can be seen as a direct battle on several fronts. First and foremost between the two top coaches in the country, Haifa's

Shimon Sharf and Tel Aviv's David Schweitzer. The latter, far more

ambitious and aggressive than his cool opponent, has been shown a touch of daring and originality which Sharf sometimes misses. But in both the last two seasons Sharf has pipped Schweitzer (in those seasons with Betar Jerusalem) at the post, and the latter must be baring his fangs.

Then there is the key midfield battle between Hapoel's Moshe Sinai and Maccabi's Baruch Munitz. Both are excellent schemers, both specialist ball distributors and, on their day, match-winners. Sinai has certainly had more of the glory this season. He has scored nine goals so far and made another 16 out of Hapoel's total complement of 51, an average percentage. But Sinai has had less formidable opposition than Munitz to fill in the gaps when he has injured. Then there is the speedy Haifa attack against the sturdy Tel Aviv defense. Here a key element could be the teenage star in the guise of Yossi Yonatan. Only 19, he stepped into the big time recently when regular Hapoel striker Arzi, after taking ill, allowed Sinai to take over as having picked up a terrible boot of food poisoning after eating unspiced chicken. Although discharged from hospital, he will definitely not play, and Sinai gets his big chance. Will he be able to stand the pressure? I rather doubt it.

Haifa, a point ahead at start of play, need only to draw to keep the title for the third successive time. Tel Aviv must win, which will mean Schweitzer will have to commit himself to aggression from the outset. But then Sharf simply does not have it in his nature to close a game up entirely, and Haifa will no doubt be looking to retain the title in the most convincing manner. They should do so.

Kick-off is at 5 p.m.

ANTICIPATED STARTING LINE-UPS
HAIFA: Tal, Dik, Amar, Eshkol, Zeman, Herz, Shalita, Baranov, El Cohen, Shani, Jaroni (Yashar Cohen), Lavi (Haim), Shapira, Levi, MAC, HAIFA: Ron, Alonim, Rafi, Ofek, "the Big", El Cohen, Mofit, Abu-Karar, Lior, Rosenblatt, Munitz, Arnel, Schacter, Rosenblatt.

Rockets fly by Lakers

INGLEWOOD, California (AP).

Ralph Sampson scored on a desperation jumper at the buzzer to give the Houston Rockets a 114-112 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers Wednesday night, ending the Lakers' hopes of repeating as NBA champions.

The Rockets, who won the best-of-7 Western Conference final series 4-3, now meet the Boston Celtics for the NBA championship, starting Monday in Boston.

The Lakers became the 17th consecutive team to fail to repeat as champions. The last to successfully defend the NBA title was the Celtics in 1969.

Robert Reid tied the game at 112-112 with a three-point shot from the free-throw line with 15 seconds to play.

After the Lakers' Byron Scott missed a long jumper, the Rockets grabbed the rebound and called timeout, with one second to go. On the ensuing inbound play, Sampson, with his back nearly to the basket, flipped the pass toward the basket and the ball dropped over the front rim and in as the buzzer sounded.

It was the only lead of the game for the Rockets.

The Rockets played the final 5:14 of the game without the man who had been their leading scorer and rebounder in the series, Alvin Obertson. Obertson and the Lakers' Mitch Kupchak got into a fight that turned into a hard foul-fest during the match. Both were ejected.

CAROL and MORTON FUCHS are happy to announce the safe arrival of SHULAMIT DEBORAH, sister to Bracha Jennie.

Fear in U.S. that wrong hands could get Stingers

By SUE BAKER
WASHINGTON (Reuters). - Influential members of Congress are campaigning to block the provision of shoulder-fired Stinger missiles, known as the "terrorist delight," to rebels in Angola and Afghanistan.

The Stingers were a key issue in the controversial sale of \$354 million worth of arms to Saudi Arabia, and earlier this week the Saudis withdrew their request for the missiles. The White House feels that the re-

moval of the Stingers will help the Reagan administration push the sale through the Senate.

Congressmen fear that the weapons, which are portable and ideally suited to the needs of terrorists, could fall into the hands of people in Angola and Afghanistan that Washington regards as terrorists if sent overseas with insufficient safeguards.

"Supplying Stingers to rebel forces runs directly counter to our

concern about curtailing terrorism," Kansas Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum said.

"The danger of this weapon falling into terrorist hands is only escalated in the case of sending these weapons to insurgent groups."

An administration decision to provide sophisticated U.S. weapons to Angolan and Afghan rebel groups was confirmed last month by congressional and private sources. Luanda and Kabul have both condemned the move, accusing Washington of intensifying the civil wars in their countries.

The administration's five-year covert aid programme for Afghan rebels has widespread support in Congress, but there is substantial opposition to the military assistance plan initiated earlier this year for Jonas Savimbi and his Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

The Stinger is portable, small and easily hidden and, with little training needed, can fire a missile accurately up to eight kilometers.

"At some point, the Senate must address legitimate concerns about

the need for stringent security precautions before we send these sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles outside the United States," Kassebaum said.

In the Senate, a resolution co-sponsored by Kassebaum to bar the provision of Stingers to Unita and the Mujahideen was voted down but she said the issue would be taken up again this year.

Legislation introduced by Representative Lee Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat, that would effectively block delivery of the Stingers and other weapons has passed the House Intelligence and Foreign Affairs Committees.

Concern that some of the 200 Stingers included in the Saudi deal could fall into the hands of anti-Western terrorist organizations was a key factor in Congress's overwhelming rejection of the sale earlier this month.

California Republican Representative Bob Dornan, a strong supporter of Reagan's covert aid programme for Angola's Unita and Afghanistan's Mujahideen said:

"I have heretofore suggested that Stingers should go to the courageous leader of the freedom forces in

Angola and to the courageous forces fighting for freedom in Nicaragua and the people being genocided [sic] by Soviet weaponry in Afghanistan."

"But how are we going to secure this small but powerful weapon that can so easily become a weapon of terror?"

Senator Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Democrat, said he, too, had "strong reservations whether these are the type of people we want handing the ultimate terrorist weapon."

"In the wake of the recent bombings in the West Berlin discotheque and aboard the TWA flight, what assurances do we have that these missiles will not end up in the hands of some terrorist organization?" he asked.

Kfar Blum/Beit Hashita

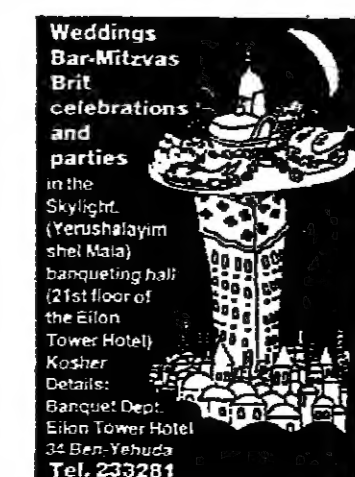
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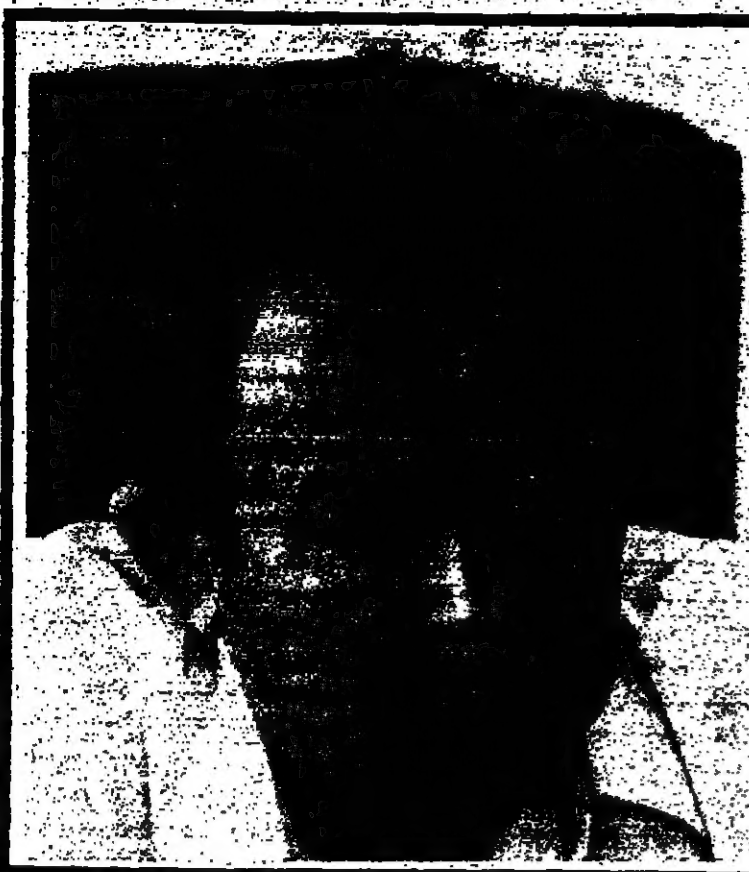
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'Out of all proportion'

MORDECHAI GUR

Health Minister Mordechai Gur (left), a former chief of general staff, keeps himself constantly updated on defence matters, writes our Defence Reporter, Avi Hoffmann. Gur, 56, who does not rule himself out as future defence minister or even higher office, spoke to *The Jerusalem Post* about his opinions on the controversial Wald report on the state of the Israel Defence Forces. Dr. Emmmanuel Wald (right), formerly a colonel on the general staff, leaked portions of his highly critical report (especially about the IDF's performance in the war in Lebanon) to the media claiming that it had been suppressed by the IDF establishment.



FIRST OF ALL, let's remember that we are talking about a report that is being presented four years after the war (in Lebanon).

As a matter of fact, the Israel Defence Forces started to learn the lessons of the war immediately afterwards. I remember when Rafi (MK Rafael Eitan) was still chief of general staff, we were discussing what were the major lessons to learn tactically. Since then, in the army they have had hundreds of discussions about the implementation of these lessons. There were discussions about the right lessons to learn.

After the publication of various books on the war, further discussions took place. After all, we are talking about a critique, a large part of which has already either been implemented, or rejected. So we are not talking about something that must take place immediately, but about a long ongoing process.

I talk to most of the generals. The subject is too important, it's not foreign to me. If you talk to these generals, there is not one issue that Dr. Wald mentioned that they are not aware of and are dealing with.

However, I believe that the report itself was not handled correctly by the relevant authorities. If Dr. Wald was asked to prepare a report, a proper discussion should have taken place. In practice, however, most of the issues have already been dealt with.

I can give you an example from after the Yom Kippur War when I was CGS. We wanted to develop the doctrine of the combined battle and I nominated Aluf Shmuel Gonen to research the topic. Then we sat three days, analysing his conclusions, which, by the way, we rejected. But we sat for three days discussing all the issues from all possible points of view.

I believe that the main reason why the defence establishment does not find it necessary now to discuss the report is because they have been talking about the topics all through the years and did not have to wait until Dr. Wald suddenly presented the whole catalogue of problems.

I believe that Dr. Wald made a big mistake by going public with the issue because he was asked and he agreed to do the work for the military. He had no right whatsoever from any ethical point of view to discuss it outside.

I also believe that he made a big mistake in the content. I read much of what he wrote. A major issue that Wald discusses in the report, and stressed on Israel Television - his concern about the preparedness of the IDF - in my opinion is not the problem.

What happened in Lebanon was that the political level, the prime minister and the minister of defence, did not define to the military the goal of the war. In such a case, it is almost impossible, even for the best generals, to plan exactly how to achieve this goal.

Now, I know the generals, and believe me, if you take Aluf Barak (Central Command), if you take Aluf Shabak (Intelligence), if you take Aluf Vilnay (Manpower), if you take Uri (Sagui) in the south and Yossi (Peled) in the north, I mean I'm talking about some of the new guys, believe me, their battle experience goes beyond anything we knew in the past. And they have the best equipment. So I'm not worried whatsoever. With these generals, and coherent policy, the Israeli armed forces would perform in the best possible manner - I hope they won't need to do so.

Here I believe Dr. Wald made his most mistaken assessment, and so I am not worried as he is worried. Of course, there are many things that should be done in the military. I am not saying that everything is OK - far from that. But to justify what he did because he is worried whether the Israeli armed forces will be able to cope properly with the coming war - this is not the issue. I mean if the political level will define what are the goals and what is the framework - believe me, you have the best generals to prepare all the options needed. So here I believe he exaggerated very much.

I believe that he misread the basic problem in the war in Lebanon. That is that the political-strategic level hamstringing the military to such an extent that it could not accomplish what it no doubt could have.

I visit military installations all over Israel. One month ago, for example, I visited the security zone in the north. I believe that I understand military matters at least as well as Dr. Wald. My assessment at the end of the visit was that if I were in command there, if I changed five per

cent of what I found, it would be a lot.

The top officers discuss issues freely among themselves and sometimes so freely that it becomes public, not only in the case of Dr. Wald.

With regard to what the generals know and don't know, there are discussions. They discussed the issues of oversized units and inflated and cumbersome command structures - it's an ongoing discussion. There was a discussion about how many units were put into the field in

Lebanon. Far too many. Not because the generals didn't understand, but because nobody knew what the plan was.

There were even differences between the Chief of General Staff Rafi (Eitan) and (then defence minister) Arik (Sharon). Rafi thought the main thrust should be towards Beirut, and Arik thought that it should be against the Syrians. Now, how can you manage in a situation like this? This way you have to compose two main forma-

tions. What for? This is not an issue for the generals.

If you take one of the generals, and you tell him this is your objective, as for example in the war of 1956 when a general got an order to start here and end there - he'd do it without any help - believe me, our present generals would have done it just like that.

In Lebanon, nothing was clear. If it's not clear why should they dare? Why should they sacrifice people if they don't know what the result will

be tomorrow?

In this respect, Wald's analysis of the failings of the Lebanese war was mistaken.

Still, many things have to be done in our army. First, to adjust to the cuts in the budget. Then, to establish priorities to deal with a future war. This is an ongoing business and I believe it is being dealt with in a profound manner. I talk to these people and I believe the criticism of the army has been blown up out of all proportion.

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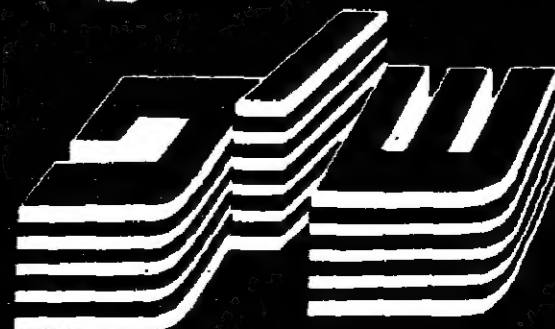
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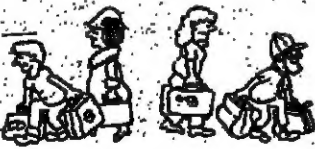
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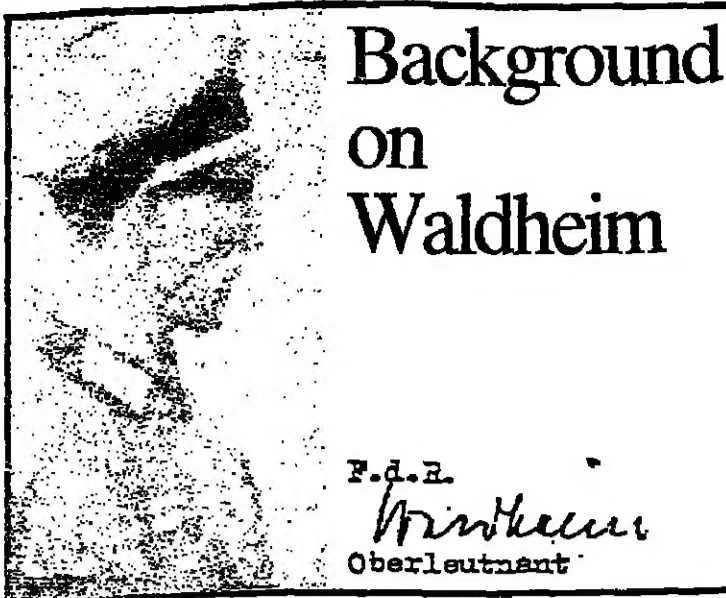


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Background
on
Waldheim

P.D.R.
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Oberleutnant

Yugoslavia's restraint linked to its grave economic problems

ILONA HENRY / Vienna

TRACING the wartime footsteps of Waldheim in Yugoslavia during the past months, it was amazing and intriguing to see how cool and reserved the official Yugoslav stand is.

A line must be drawn precisely between the post-war Tito period and the Yugoslavia of today if one wants to analyse the attitude.

Yugoslavia's political system is in a weak position after Tito's death, especially its economic situation. It's a country with massive foreign debts, trying to shuffle its accounts in order to keep up some international credibility. It believes it would be highly stupid and not very popular to look for trouble with its closest and needed neighbour Austria, Yugoslavia's main traffic vein to the West.

Many Yugoslavs have found work and good earnings in Austria, which they send home to their families. Yugoslavians sea coasts are popular tourist attractions, as they are very cheap for the average Austrian.

This economic reliance on Austria is one of the key reasons Yugoslavia does not want to get involved in the Waldheim matter, which cannot bring it anything.

Milovan Djilas, a friend of Tito and fighting partisan in those days, said: "During the war, I never heard the name of Waldheim. An 'Oberleutnant' was a minor military rank. He had no power of decision. He was too small in rank and influence. After the war he was neglected like many thousands like him, because there were much bigger shots we had to take care of."

Djilas also had an explanation as to why Tito treated Waldheim as he did. "Tito was not only a very clever and brilliant guy, he was also very generous in his character. He certainly checked Waldheim out, but decided he was a nil, and then he acted as he thought was best for his country. This was no friendship between the two. Tito was such a different character. He invited Waldheim to Brioni because he knew that Waldheim would be easily impressed by the villa and the whole entourage."

"Tito had a lot of charm and he used it on Waldheim in order to achieve what he wanted. He needed his goodwill in the United Nations for his idea of an 'independent bloc' (together with Nehru and Nasser). Tito would have never wanted half the world against him, which is what

Facts and figures on forces, losses

Although the war in Yugoslavia, where Waldheim did most of his service, was fought largely against partisan forces, it was an important front and tied up large numbers of German and Axis troops. The following figures are from Nikola Kapetanovic's book "Tito and the Partisans," published in Belgrade in the 1950s.

At the end of 1941 there were 350,000 Italian and 100,000 German soldiers in Yugoslavia. Together with the occupying Hungarian and Bulgarian troops, there were 25 divisions, or 510,000 soldiers.

In the first half of 1943, when the battles in North Africa were reaching the decisive stage and the Allies were landing in Italy, total enemy forces in Yugoslavia rose to 35 divisions, or about 660,000 soldiers, of whom 400,000 were Italian and 150,000 German. Directly before the capitulation of Italy, the number of divisions rose to 37, or almost 700,000 men.

Near the end of 1944 the Germans still had in Yugoslavia 15 of their own divisions, or about 400,000 soldiers.

The Yugoslav National Liberation Army largely paralyzed enemy transport in the country, which was of strategic importance for operations on other fronts.

Of the 18 allied countries (with the exception of Russia and Poland) Yugoslavia suffered the greatest loss in human lives. Its 1,706,000 dead represent 34 per cent of the losses of all allied countries. While every 143rd person lost his life in the above 18 countries, in Yugoslavia every ninth man lost his life. There were 3,741,000 people in concentration and prisoner of war camps, which means 23 per cent of the entire population.

would have happened if he had started on Waldheim, who at the time was UN Secretary-General. Tito knew he was too small a figure for any effort."

From where he stood 'he saw'

Salonika residents assail Waldheim, charge he must have seen deportations

MARGERY GREENFELD / Post Athens Correspondent

SALONIKA, Greece. — Kurt Waldheim may indeed have never seen a partisan as he claims, but documentary evidence is piling up showing he had direct knowledge of reprisal executions and village burnings. As for the deportation of Salonika's Jews, the consensus here, at least among leaders of the Greek Jewish community, is that Waldheim is lying.

Standing on a windy hillside, I study the sweeping view of the city spread out below me. It is late afternoon, and the sunlight glints off the steady stream of cars traversing the city. Several ships are anchored in the harbour; the sea, too, is sparkling. The light also burnishes the face of the sprawling villa several metres behind me, causing the brownish stones of the house to look almost golden. On the hilltop, it is very still, save for the rustling of the trees and the chirping of innumerable birds.

The hillside area is called Panorama. The city below is Salonika. The house behind me, known to the older generation of locals as Villa Heidman, was the headquarters of German Army Group E, commanded by Gen. Alexander Loehr, during the Nazi occupation of Greece. (Loehr was executed by Yugoslavia in 1947 for war crimes.)

Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim, who served as an interpreter on Loehr's staff, must have spent considerable time working in the villa during his three tours of duty in Salonika between 1942 and 1944. His second tour of duty, from April to at least November 1943 (Waldheim disputes these dates, claiming he left Salonika in mid-November 1942 and returned only in July 1943), would place him in Panorama during the terrible five months that saw the virtual obliteration of Salonika's Jewish community.

From March 15 until August 7, 1943, 19 transports departed from the Salonika train station, carrying 96 per cent of the city's Jews to their deaths in Auschwitz-Birkenau.

"I am innocent. There is no blood on my hands. I swear I did not know about the deportation of the Jews and I swear I never saw a single partisan," Waldheim told the Yugoslav weekly, *Novosti Osm* last month.

"That's an outright lie; you couldn't have lived here and not seen," says Jacob Benmayer, whose father, Leon, survived Auschwitz and now heads this town's 1,300-member Jewish community.

"When you go to Villa Heidman, you'll see that you can see all of Salonika from that hill," he tells me. "When convoys of Jews started moving out, they had to cross the whole city. On foot. Imagine, convoys of up to 3,000 people—the children, the aged, the infirm—walking through the streets almost every day."

"From the villa, you may not be able to see a man. But you can

certainly see 3,000 people forming a long line, stretched out over many blocks."

Benmayer takes my map and traces a line west from the Hirsch Ghetto to the former train station by the old port, a distance of about eight kilometres right across the centre of town. Named after the large Jewish hospital in the quarter, the Hirsch Ghetto (one of three ghettos set up by the Nazis in February 1943) served as the final collecting point for transports leaving Salonika.

"Waldheim claims he was in Albania during that spring and he used to fly in from Tirana to Salonika," Benmayer continues. "Coming in from Albania, you have to fly over the city to get to the airfield. And to go from the airfield to Panorama, you could only drive by way of the centre of town."

"Physically, it's impossible for him not to have known what was happening here," he says. "That's an absolute lie and I'm ready to face any Waldheim in the world and say so. The man is a Nazi, that's for sure. The point is, how much was he involved in the actual atrocities?"

Benmayer stresses that Waldheim "certainly did not initiate" the deportations. "My father says that at the time, it was impossible to know who were the German brains behind the whole operation. You couldn't know who was up there in the high command."

NONE OF the Salonika Jews — at least none who survived — was ever taken up to Panorama, which was a "military installation, not a detention centre. The Gestapo headquarters were in town, not up there," Benmayer says.

Joseph Lowinger, the 70-year-old president of the Central Jewish Council of Greece, concurs with Benmayer. "I don't feel that Waldheim was a war criminal; he's only a miserable liar," he says. "For me, that's enough for a man not to become president of a country like Austria."

Lowinger, who was himself arrested by the Nazis in 1944 in Athens, but managed to escape before being deported, is certain Waldheim was here during the spring of 1943 and that he knew about the deportations.

"Of the 77,000 Jews in Greece before the war, only 10,000 survived the death camps, meaning that 86 per cent of all Greek Jews were wiped out."

"Waldheim must know about this, because he was in Greece during three different periods: from March 24 until November 14, 1942; from March 31, 1943 until March 25, 1944; and from April 22, 1944 until the liberation of Greece from Nazi occupation in October of that year."

Lowinger says that this information was given to him by the president of the Jewish youth organization in Vienna, Danny Ezra.

The matter of the exact dates of Waldheim's service in Greece is crucial, since his avowal that he knew nothing of the mass deportation is based on his claim he was not in Greece during the spring of 1943. So crucial, in fact, that Waldheim's son, Gerhard, last month altered the dates in a memo he had sent to the U.S. Justice Department to show that his father was not in Salonika during that spring.

Gerhard Waldheim's original memo, dated April 6, stated that his father left Salonika in mid-November, 1942 and returned in April 1943 — dates which almost exactly agree with Lowinger's information.

But the younger Waldheim's second memo, dated April 9, asserted that according to "new information," his father left Salonika in mid-November 1942 and "returned via Tirana in July 1943." This would still put him in Salonika during the time of the last convoys, which ended on August 7, 1943.

Lowinger stands firm on his dates and his belief that Waldheim not only knew about the deportations, but that he was involved in issuing a German General Staff directive ordering the execution of Greek resistance fighters.

A photocopy of a document to this effect, found in the U.S. National Archives, was signed by Waldheim and dated July 19, 1943. It was released last week by Lowinger to the press and received wide play in Greek newspapers.

But so far no documents have been found linking Waldheim to the deportations, and Lowinger is pessimistic about the possibility of uncovering such evidence here. Most of the archives of the Jewish communities were destroyed by the Nazis, and other documents went astray in the upheaval of World War II and the Civil War that followed.

NEVERTHELESS, Lowinger last month called on the Greek government to search its state archives to

determine if any documents relating to Waldheim exist. So far, he has received no word that such a probe will be launched, save for a letter from the prime minister's bureau asking him to refer his request to the ministries of religion, defence, and foreign affairs.

The Greek government, however, says it has already opened an investigation, but so far nothing has been discovered relating to Waldheim. "We started research immediately when the issue arose," a senior Foreign Ministry official told *The Jerusalem Post* on Tuesday. (See related story)

The Jewish community here is doing all it can to unearth evidence "but there is no one here alive who knows anything," Lowinger says.

He dismisses the "sudden recollections" of several Greek Jews who have come forward in the past month with charges that Waldheim was present at the deportations of Jews from Rhodes and Yianina in 1944.

"All these people who suddenly remember seeing Waldheim, why didn't they give this information 10 years ago? His name and photograph were seen so frequently in the papers and on TV while he was at the UN, Lowinger says. Waldheim was secretary-general of the UN from 1972 to 1982.

Lowinger was referring to Maurice Soriano of Rhodes and Moshe Mionni, who now lives in Tel Aviv, but came from Yianina in northern Greece. Soriano, 80, head of the 32-member Jewish community of Rhodes, last month said that one of the three German officers who came to the island in July 1944 to supervise the deportation of 2,000 Jews was "tall and thin and looked like Waldheim. After all these years I cannot be absolutely certain it was him, but it's very possible."

Mionni, who said he identified Waldheim from a photograph of him as a young officer in German uniform broadcast recently on Israeli television, was in Greece this month to meet with fellow survivors from Yianina.

Benmayer, too, is sceptical about these 11th-hour identifications, noting only that, "It's possible repressed memories could come out." But he says, "Even if this is the product of Mionni's imagination, it's quite clear now that Waldheim was involved in the whole business of the extermination of Jews and the execution of partisans."

Nikos Stavroulakis, director of the

Jewish Museum in Athens, agrees that hard documentary evidence will probably be hard to find. "So far, all the evidence is circumstantial," Stavroulakis told journalists last month. "Some of the documents connected with Waldheim in Vienna have been lost, and unfortunately they were the ones that would have shown exactly what he was doing at the time."

But Stavroulakis still characterized Waldheim's statement that he knew nothing as "very silly. It's just not feasible that with his position with Loehr and with his responsibility for arranging transport, he didn't know something."

"After all, these transports (to the death camps) were causing a lot of trouble, there were a lot of complaints. The transports were interrupting the trains throughout the Balkans."

MOREOVER, the disappearance of the Jews was "very obvious. Maybe not every single person, maybe some street cleaner, didn't know, but it was very well known." Stavroulakis, like the others, does not think Waldheim initiated proceedings. "No one has brought up any evidence he was involved in perpetration. I don't think he probably was. But in his position as a lieutenant, he had to know something."

All three men agree that Waldheim made a big mistake in trying to cover up. "He may be elected president, but he'll have to resign in a year's time like Nixon did," Lowinger told a press conference last month.

Stavroulakis thinks he may "have just panicked, but the fact he hasn't come clean raises suspicions."

Benmayer echoes this thought: "My father's opinion is that Waldheim is hiding something, because there's no other explanation for his comments about the whole thing. Why should he change the dates? Why should he completely hide this part of his life when he published his memoirs? Why didn't he ever say he was stationed in the high command, working as an interpreter, as he's saying now?"

When I suggest it might be a "Richard Nixon syndrome" of trying to erase the past by denying it, Benmayer sighs. "Yes, but Nixon eventually had to face documents and evidence which existed. Waldheim has the advantage that the people who knew what actually happened are all dead, and the documents don't even exist anymore. People who want to cover up for him, do it."

The people are dead, the documents are gone and the houses can't talk. But if I had had a pair of binoculars with me that afternoon on the hillside in Panorama, I could easily have centred the cars, down below, making their way across the city to the port.

Greece launches 'quiet' investigation

THE GREEK government has been searching the state archives for documents relating to Kurt Waldheim's wartime activities here, a senior Foreign Ministry official told *The Jerusalem Post*. But very few people, including Jewish community leaders here and at least some journalists, seem to know about the investigation.

"We are researching the question. We've discovered no particular evidence so far, but we are continuing the search," Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias told a press conference at the end of March, according to the official.

This statement was either under-reported or never repeated, for every Jewish leader, diplomat and foreign journalist I questioned denied the government had issued any statement on the Waldheim case.

It apparently is also news to at least part of the Greek press. In its May 9 issue, the leftist bi-weekly, *Ani*, which is often critical of the socialist government, wrote: "It is most surprising that the government and political parties of a country directly touched (by the Waldheim

case) has not yet reacted officially on this subject."

Joseph Lowinger, president of the Central Jewish Council of Greece, said last week in an interview that to his knowledge, the government had issued no official statements whatsoever concerning the Waldheim case.

At a press conference on April 9, Lowinger called on the government to check its files for records of Waldheim's wartime service here. As of last week, the council president had received only a polite letter from the prime minister's bureau asking him to refer his request to the ministries of religion, defence and foreign affairs.

Lowinger is also waiting for a reply to his request last week to the government to ask the UN for Waldheim's file, as the governments of Austria and Israel have done.

HOWEVER, the Foreign Ministry official indicated that such a step might be taken. "Research means wide general research. Our search will be spread to every place that can

give us information on that subject," he said.

The official pointed out that the government had begun its investigation as soon as the allegations against Waldheim arose. "We started our research immediately when we found out he might have been involved in activities related to Greece," he said. This step was taken independently and was not in response to calls for an investigation, he added.

He noted that the Greek government has conducted many investigations on suspected Nazi war criminals. "Trials have been held. We've had convictions in the post-war period for war crimes against Greeks," he said.

"We've discovered the most important evidence in the Austrian and West German archives. We've been through both of them very meticulously but there's still a lot of material in East Germany that hasn't been examined, since their archives haven't been opened," the official said.

"We are interested in every single detail concerning the Jewish Holo-

caust. We consider the Jews to be our brothers. They fought alongside us against fascism on the Albanian front," he said. He was referring to the 13,000 Jews who fought with the Greek Army against the invading Italians in 1940; over 500 Jews were killed and more than 3,000 wounded in the campaign.

"In Greece today there is no anti-Semitic feeling whatsoever. Both Israelis who visit here and the local Jewish community are perfectly safe; synagogues have never been attacked, nor have Jewish monuments been desecrated."

"We may have defects as people, but one thing we have never had in all our history is any feeling of discrimination against any people."

"With the Jewish people in particular, we have a unique common point: we're the only ancient peoples still surviving today and we have the only ancient languages that remain alive," the official said.

WHILE THE government has been perceived as silent on the Waldheim matter, the media have been giving the story wide play.

"The (state-controlled) Greek television, which is a barometer of the intentions of the government, has very much emphasized the Waldheim case. Much more than other similar cases, like the Barbie case, for instance," said Jacob Benmayer, whose father, Leon, is president of the Salonika Jewish community.

Benmayer cites the example of a TV reporter friend of his, who has wanted to do a piece on the Jewish community since coming to work in Salonika three years ago. "The reporter could never get an OK and then suddenly this month, he got the go-ahead and did the piece, includ-

ing coverage of our annual memorial service to Holocaust victims."

Lowinger describes the media treatment of the story as "very positive. Every time I release information, it appears in the press the next day. The pro-government press has been generally more positive than the opposition papers."

(A note about the Greek press: All newspapers, without exception, can be identified as pro- or anti-government and some are directly affiliated with political parties. Objective news coverage, therefore, is difficult to come by.)

One Jewish leader attributes the "full and positive" coverage of the story in the pro-government press to politics. "It's mostly because Waldheim is a conservative and they're socialists," he says.

Whatever the motivation, hardly a day goes by without the appearance of a sympathetic article or opinion piece in the pro-government daily, *Eleftherotypos*. Last week ran a long feature on Moshe Mionni, a Jew from the northern town of Yianina, now living in Tel Aviv, who says he can positively identify Waldheim as one of the German officers who supervised the deportation of the Yianina Jews in 1944.

The left-wing daily, *Prota*, last week ran a three-column news story with photo on the Holocaust memorial services in Athens and Salonika.

And the leftist *Ani* wrote after the first round of the Austrian election: "The true scandal is that a Central European country may have a Nazi president, whose election was based on anti-Semitism and mockery of his victims."

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INVESTIGATION

In the opening part of a series focusing on trouble spots in the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization, The Post's Charles Hoffman asks whether Youth Aliya is still relevant to the needs of Israel's disadvantaged youth.

WHEN PEOPLE ask what the Jewish Agency does with the hundreds of millions of dollars it receives each year from Diaspora Jewry, the official answer is that it meets certain social and educational needs in Israel that the government cannot afford to provide. But some of these needs are rarely re-examined, and Jewish Agency programmes can run on for years without anyone trying to determine if the needs that gave rise to the original programme are still as pressing, or if the solutions posited earlier are still relevant.

A case in point is Youth Aliya, which is one of the four main Agency departments. For the 1986/87 fiscal year, it has been allocated \$52 million out of a total budget of \$429m. — for the care of 18,500 youths. About two-thirds of the Agency budget comes from the U.S. through the United Jewish Appeal, and the rest comes from other Jewish communities through Keren Hayesod.

Youth Aliya has a distinguished record in the rescue and rehabilitation of Jewish youth for over 50 years. Close to 80 per cent of the 18,500 teenagers in its care today, or about 15,000, are Israeli-born, while the rest are new immigrants (including many Ethiopian youth) who have arrived here on special study programmes. The Israeli-born group has received the biggest share of the department's budget since 1971, when it took on the task of improving the lot of teenagers from problematic social and family backgrounds.

Rescue and rehabilitation are the key elements in the sunny image of Youth Aliya projected in fundraising campaigns abroad and in the hundreds of fund-raising missions that visit Israel each year. But the fund-raising hype and the stage-managed missions tend to hide the facts that the department's main programme — boarding school education for disadvantaged Israeli youngsters — is increasingly regarded as obsolete, and that political pressures have converted Youth Aliya into the agency's main source of funds for anti-Zionist yeshivot.

The largest single item in the Youth Aliya budget — and the second largest item in the entire agency budget — is \$33.8m. for subsidizing an expensive boarding school education for 12,700 Israeli-born youths. The rest of the 15,000 disadvantaged Israeli teenagers taken in by the department this year are placed in other types of institutions.

NO ONE denies that there are thousands of Israeli youths growing up in conditions which prevent them from realizing their educational and personal potential. But who decided that Israel needs Youth Aliya to provide this type of care, boarding school education, for the specific number of 12,700 teenagers in the coming year? This question was put to several senior government welfare and education officials, who should in theory know what "needs" are being served by this Youth Aliya programme. None of them had the faintest idea how the Jewish Agency had arrived at this figure of 12,700.

Noting that over 20 per cent of Israel's teenagers study in boarding schools — a ratio higher than any other Western country — these officials agreed the time has come to look for more effective and less expensive solutions to the youths' problems. A growing number of Jewish leaders in the Diaspora who serve on the governing bodies of the Agency have reached the same conclusion, and have demanded a reevaluation of Youth Aliya's programmes for Israeli youth.

In addition to the teenagers placed in boarding schools through Youth Aliya, several thousand more are placed by the Education Ministry and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Even the head of the Youth Aliya department, Uri Gordon, could not

explain which "needs" had led his department to provide places in boarding schools for 12,700 students. The number of places is determined by the money available in the budget, he said, and is not based on any current comprehensive assessment of the needs of Israel's disadvantaged youth.

He admitted that Agency allocations for this service are not, nor have they been, coordinated with the education and welfare ministries, which also fund boarding school solutions for problem youth, although on a much more limited scale. And while defending Youth Aliya's important function, Gordon conceded that perhaps it was time to re-examine the task conferred on Youth Aliya in 1971, in the context of a joint Agency-government effort to assess overall needs for boarding school education today.

YOUTH ALIYA began in 1933 as a programme to rescue European Jewish youth from the looming Nazi threat. Most of the 16,000 young people brought to Palestine by Youth Aliya between 1933 and 1945 were taken in by kibbutzim and agricultural schools, settings which inspired the creation of the "youth village" as a special educational institution for Youth Aliya children.

Between 1945 and 1967, Youth Aliya took in over 63,000 refugees from post-war Europe and the Moslem countries of the Middle East, and it housed most of them in youth villages set up and run by various Zionist political movements. These villages were not the conventional type of boarding schools known in many western countries; they were residential schools that sought primarily to educate citizens to become productive and devoted to Eretz-Israel and the Jewish people. Instilling Zionist idealism was just as important if not more so than training the children for a specific occupation.

As the waves of mass immigration to Israel of the 1950s and 1960s subsided, Youth Aliya increasingly took on the task of providing a better future for the Israeli-born youth of Oriental background who were growing up in the deprived conditions of immigrant transit camps, new towns in outlying areas and urban housing projects that became instant slums. Indeed, Youth Aliya helped almost 99,000 youths between 1972 and 1985, nearly 40 per cent of the 227,000 who received assistance from the department during its 53-year history.

THIS MASSIVE project of taking disadvantaged youth away from their families and neighbourhoods, educating them in a new environment and instilling them with a new set of values has been, and still is, based on the assumption that decent living conditions and opportunities could not be provided in their homes or neighbourhoods.

Thus, the criteria for acceptance into a Youth Aliya school were defined quite broadly and based on economic, educational and social grounds. A youth between the ages of 12 and 18 can be accepted if he meets one of three requirements: if he comes from a low-income family; if he is a drop-out or potential drop-out from school; or if he is not able to realize his potential in his local school, for whatever reason; or if he comes from a broken or unstable family (e.g., if one parent is chronically ill, abusive, in jail or on drugs), or if his home and neighbourhood environment stifles his potential for social advancement.

These criteria have not changed in the last 10 years. Although these conditions often overlap, a youth may be accepted to Youth Aliya if he fulfils just one. For example, even if his family has an average income, a youth may qualify on social grounds if he comes from a small town in an outlying area or from what is considered to be an urban slum. His family would have to pay a small part of the school tuition, however, from which a low-income family would be exempt.

Over the years, a division of labour has been worked out between the Youth Aliya department and the 300 private or public institutions

which are paid by the department to care for the Israeli-born pupils it refers to them.

The toughest cases, socially and educationally, are sent to the six institutions owned directly by the Youth Aliya department. In 1985, these schools had only 850 pupils. In addition, the department owns 18 youth centres, non-residential schools in cities and towns which provide intensive remedial treatment for children at the lowest educational levels. The youth centres had 2,140 pupils in 1985. Thus, only 16 per cent of Youth Aliya pupils in 1985 were sent to institutions directly owned and operated by the department.

The other 12,700 Israeli-born Youth Aliya pupils in that year were placed in institutions not owned or run directly by the department. Some were placed on 144 kibbutzim or with foster families on three moshavim (together, 12 per cent). But the vast majority, 72 per cent, were referred to 146 youth villages or residential schools owned by political or public bodies such as the religious Zionist movement, Na'amat (Pioneer Women), Hadasah, Betar, Wizo and others.

The same pattern holds today, as we saw above in relation to those 12,700 disadvantaged youths whose need for this type of education is increasingly open to question.

Those admitted to these youth villages and residential schools through Youth Aliya are not necessarily on the bottom rung of the educational achievement scale. Figures for 1983 show that 75 per cent of those sent to these schools fell into average or above-average achievement levels on their placement tests. They are not necessarily from the most problematic home environments either.

Indeed, welfare officials have noted that these institutions have become "choosier" over the years in the type of pupils they admit, preferring to leave the toughest cases to the schools owned by Youth Aliya. This programme has thus taken some of the most promising youth out of their neighbourhoods, and as a rule does not encourage them to go back to what Youth Aliya regards as a harmful environment.

While there are about an equal number of Orthodox and non-Orthodox children in all Youth Aliya frameworks, the breakdown in the youth villages and residential schools tilts toward the Orthodox. Sixty per cent of the children in these institutions are Orthodox, whereas in the regular public school system, Orthodox pupils comprise only about 30 per cent. Of the 146 villages and schools which receive pupils referred by Youth Aliya, 34 are "general" (i.e., non-Orthodox) and 112 are Orthodox, the latter including over 40 ultra-Orthodox yeshivot.

THE SYSTEM that has emerged since 1971 thus subsidizes a broad network of costly residential schooling that clearly favours the Orthodox pupils and Orthodox schools, not to mention the ultra-Orthodox yeshivot that have been brought into the system since the late 1970s.

Without the tremendous increase in Jewish Agency support for all these schools since 1971, many would have had to close their doors due to the decline in immigration from lands of distress. This support includes not only subsidized or free tuition for many of their pupils, but grants for construction and other improvements as well. Moreover, the availability of this extensive Jewish Agency support encouraged new residential schools to spring up in the

Youth Aliya — is it obsolescent?

CHARLES HOFFMAN

1970s, built mainly by Orthodox parties or associations.

One of the most startling findings to emerge from this investigation is that the department provides more financial support than any other unit in the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization for ultra-Orthodox yeshivot, which range in their ideological leanings from non-Zionist to anti-Zionist. There are now about 1,760 pupils in these 40 yeshivot, which get roughly \$3.5m. a year — in addition to the lavish financial aid that they have been receiving from the government since 1977.

These institutions — which boycott events such as Israel Independence Day and which teach their charges that service in the Israel Defence Forces is morally corrupting — cater to about 20 per cent of all Orthodox pupils under Youth Aliya care. These schools do not even make a pretence of inculcating the values of good citizenship and service to the nation that have been the cornerstone of Youth Aliya education for decades.

How did such a subversion of the original purpose of Youth Aliya come about? Youth Aliya head Gordon is plainly disturbed at this development, but said that he "inherited this situation from my predecessors." He freely admitted that the department has no influence over the educational programme in these yeshivot, as opposed to the other schools it supports.

Gordon said that he has been trying to reduce Youth Aliya support for the ultra-Orthodox youth, which exceed their share of the population served by the department. He produced newspaper clippings to show how the ultra-Orthodox parties of Shas and Agudat Yisrael have been attacking him for not yielding to their demands to increase departmental support for their yeshivot, aid which they claim is their due as supporters of the current government coalition.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE that the villages and schools supported by Youth Aliya have strayed from their original educational goals was furnished recently by no less an authority than the former chief administrator of the department, Meir Gottesman. He retired in late 1984 after 28 years with the department, first as head of education and then as its top administrator.

In the December 1985 issue of the Youth Aliya Bulletin, published by the department, Gottesman lamented the deterioration of the original spirit of its schools. The general trend towards materialism and individualism in Israel, accompanied by a decline of Zionist idealism, he noted, has also infected the schools supported by the department.

Gottesman wrote that "residential education has surrendered to the social climate, diminishing the importance of work and self-help, and introducing [educational] procedures which cancel out the differences between boarding schools and regular schools."

He also accused the youth village of "voluntarily surrendering [its] potential influence over the youngsters" by allowing them too much contact with the outside world and by taking in too many non-residential pupils from the surrounding area, a practice which began largely out of economic necessity.

Gottesman strongly favours a "return to the faith" of Zionist idealism and restoring the unique role of the youth village in inculcating these values. He articulates the choices facing these schools quite clearly: either they return to their original

sense of mission, or they will lose the justification for their separate — and costly — existence.

He argues that if the schools limit their goals simply to improving educational achievements, as they have tended to do in recent years, then the expense entailed in maintaining them would not be justified for the vast majority of pupils now there. This also applies to many, if not most, of the pupils of average or above educational level in Education Ministry and other boarding school frameworks, Gottesman argues.

MANY OF the advocates of a significant role for Youth Aliya in the education of disadvantaged youth have pointed to the lack of viable alternatives to trying to improve their educational achievements in their local schools, or ways to introduce more positive influences, in general, within their homes and neighbourhoods. Such ideas may have been appropriate for Israel's education and social situation in the early 1970s when Youth Aliya received its mandate to expand its services for Israeli-born youth, but they are now out of date.

The government's senior social welfare expert, Dr. Yitzhak Brick of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, explained that in the last five years or so his ministry has begun to develop a wide range of services within the community for children of problem families, with the aim of cutting back on the number of children sent to institutions.

Effective community-based solutions are now available, he said, which are better for the children and much cheaper than boarding schools. This is a trend, he noted, that has marked welfare services throughout the Western world in the last decade or so.

The ministry's policies and procedures for dealing with "children at risk" from problem families were explained by Elisevya Shalev, a senior official in Brick's division. She said that in the past, social workers or distraught parents tended to favour the easy solution of sending children to boarding schools. Now, she said, the ministry and the municipal welfare departments try to invest most of their efforts in working with the problem families in order to improve their situation and to keep the children at home. The ministry thus favours boarding school solutions only as a last resort.

She added that some parents who are looking for short-cut solutions to their problems by sending a child away also try to avoid the difficult and often painful process of self-rehabilitation favoured today by social workers. They do this simply by applying directly to Youth Aliya, which under present arrangements is not required to coordinate its placement work with local welfare offices.

She stressed that Youth Aliya is not equipped to rehabilitate problem families, either as an alternative to sending a child to a boarding school or as a project undertaken while a child is away, so that he or she will have a better home life to come back to.

Parents seeking to evade responsibility for their problems are sometimes encouraged to send their children to boarding schools by recruiters from various institutions who frequent disadvantaged areas in search of pupils who can be supported by Youth Aliya. These recruiters usually come from ultra-Orthodox yeshivot or other religious schools.

Since 1971, major investments — far exceeding what Youth Aliya has

spent on disadvantaged youth — have been made in improving educational opportunities and social services in the neighbourhoods and towns that have been the department's primary recruiting ground. The Education Ministry initiated its Educational Welfare Programme in the mid-1970s to boost remedial and enrichment activities in local schools, and has built dozens of comprehensive high schools in disadvantaged areas. Community centres have opened in dozens of these localities since 1969 providing informal education and cultural enrichment for children, youth and adults.

The director-general of the Education Ministry, Eliezer Shmueli, was one of the founders of the ministry's own network of boarding schools. Like Brick, Shmueli felt that the time had come to re-examine the overall role of residential education in Israel, but he believed that coordination of this service by a centralized agency would not be practical.

He noted that today, the quality of the educational services found in many of the areas from which Youth Aliya pupils are drawn are better than those available in many of the youth villages to which they are sent.

Another source of improvement for Israel's disadvantaged areas has been the \$650m. spent by Project Renewal since 1977 in a massive effort to improve physical conditions and social services in these areas. The most extensive social investments made by the project have been in formal and informal education, and new programmes have been developed to improve school achievement levels, starting with early childhood and continuing through high school.

Project Renewal best expresses the preference for community solutions to Israel's social and educational problems over bulldozing the problems away, or taking the most promising young people out while leaving the others degenerate.

FOR SOME unexplained reason, Youth Aliya continues to ignore these developments in its official policy statements. Pronouncements issued in the past years by the head of the department and by its director, Eli Amir, continue to rest on the fundamental assumption that opportunities for social advancement and integration with the mainstream of Israeli society cannot be found in the towns and neighbourhoods where the bulk of Israel's disadvantaged population is concentrated — those areas that are in fact the primary targets of Project Renewal.

All this is even more puzzling considering that the Jewish Agency is responsible for both Youth Aliya and Project Renewal, but it has failed to coordinate or reconcile their divergent policies and viewpoints. Thus, Youth Aliya continues to take the most promising youth out of these areas, while Project Renewal looks for ways to keep them there so that they can progress and contribute to the neighbourhood as a whole.

A striking expression of Youth Aliya's outdated perspective appeared in the article by Gottesman, Citing the cultural advantages of residential education for youth from deprived backgrounds, he wrote: "In the youth village, the youngsters, most of them from needy homes, come to know and enjoy a variety of activities they could never afford in the city. Even if the opportunity were there (community centres, etc.), they would probably lack the motivation and encouragement from home to take advantage of it." He also mentioned sports activities, tutoring and library facilities as opportunities not available for these young people in their home areas.

This statement, published in late 1985, would have been accurate in the mid-1970s or earlier. But it ignores the fact that one of the most substantial achievements of Project Renewal and the community centre movement in Israel has been precisely in providing the kind of opportunities that Gottesman describes, in addition to stimulating and educating the residents of these areas to utilize them for themselves and for their children.

The head of Youth Aliya placement services, Yehiel Shilo, also expressed similar views. He explained that the department takes in youngsters from "negative social environments that hamper their development." He cited Tel Aviv's Hatikva Quarter as an example. It used to be one of the most notorious symbols of social deprivation in Israel, but after the \$30m. invested there by Project Renewal since the late 1970s — more per capita than in any other area — Hatikva has become a showcase of what can be

achieved through rehabilitation within a community.

Youth Aliya advocates frequently argue that its services are necessary as stopgaps when the government is forced to cut back on welfare and educational services provided in the community. This approach, however, cannot provide an alternative source of funding for the services seen as actually needed by the government. It can only offer a questionable and more expensive substitute.

The Israel office of the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), which has an annual budget of \$18m, shares the approach of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Project Renewal and the Community Centre Corporation that stresses services in the community.

The JDC-Israel has developed a system for using Diaspora funds to bolster social service priorities that are set by the government, without setting up its own competing service network. So when the government is forced to cut its budgets, the JDC can step in to fill the gap in a way that reinforces official welfare policies instead of distorting them. It has been doing this in service for the aged since 1969, through a service network established with the government called Eshel.

For the past several years, the JDC-Israel and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs have been discussing setting up a similar structure for children at risk, which would aim at identifying and solving problems at the earliest possible stage. Dr. Brick of the ministry asserted that "if we can get to these children and their families before age six through programmes in the community, then they won't turn up later as drop-outs and other problem youth that now fill the institutions of Youth Aliya."

THE HEART of the problem is that Youth Aliya was never expected nor equipped to deal with the causes of the distress that drove hundreds of thousands of Jewish youth into its waiting arms. It could not deal with the source of distress in Nazi Europe; it could not deal with it in the post-war upheavals and suffering; it was not expected to deal with it in the chaotic and depressing immigrant camps in Israel during the mass immigration — nor can it deal today with the causes of distress that continue to produce youth who are not realizing their potential.

In the past, no one else in Israel could cope with these problems either. But today, other organizations, some of them also funded by Diaspora contributions, have the expertise, manpower and institutions to cope with them and solve them. What they lack is money, much of which is still tied up in the outmoded programmes of Youth Aliya.

Changing the status quo is not a simple matter, however. Allied with the entrenched professional and ideological interests of the Youth Aliya department are the political parties and organizations whose residential schools depend to a great extent for their continued existence on present levels of support. The bodies outside Israel that raise funds for these schools, such as Hadasah, have vested interests of another kind in the continued existence of these schools.

Most of these schools have ceased to serve any kind of ideological indoctrination function for the political movements to which they are attached, but they still comprise an important pressure group within their respective parties, which are represented in the Knesset and government coalition. If any move were made in the Jewish Agency to drastically cut their subsidies, then these parties would be expected to use their clout in the Knesset and government powerful counter-pressure from the Diaspora leaders of the Agency, the political interests will succeed in obstructing change.



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LCP-falling ill at record speed

SA'AH HONIG / Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

WHAT'S THE difference between the late Democratic Movement for Change and the newborn Liberal Centre Party? members of Israel's newest political party ask in bitter jest.

"There are two differences," they reply. "First, the DMC got 15 Knesset seats, which the LCP won't. Secondly, the LCP seems to be much quicker. It managed to evince the worst of the DMC's disease symptoms in record speed—already on the second day of its life. The DMC gave the impression of being the picture of wholesome good health for much longer."

But the restless DMC ghost was already rearing its head. The LCP, when it was still in its embryonic state, before its ill-fated convention earlier in the week—which also bears more than a coincidental surface resemblance to Herut's aborted convention of last March. In different fashions, both Herut and the LCP succumbed to the same DMC syndrome.

Though the manifestation of the disease was different in the parties in question, the root cause is identical. It is the establishment's inability to check the democratic process and upward mobility in the party, or the attempt by freeholders and bandwagon climbers to exploit it—all depending on one's point of view.

It's a syndrome that should seriously trouble all political parties in Israel, or at least those which want to decorate their caps with the feathers of greater internal democracy. For democracy may mean that the establishment could find the party hijacked from under it.

THE SYNDROME goes under the DMC's name, because that is where it was first identified. It brought about the DMC's total degeneration and eventual demise. It was born of the founders' worthy high-minded ideals for a clean party, in which everyone would elect everyone and there would be no manipulations and dubious appointments in smoke-filled back rooms. In reality it meant that all one needed to gain control of the party was to pack its voter rolls with as many of one's own people as possible. Their devotion to the party's cause could well be non-existent, but their formal membership and right to cast their ballot is legally unshakable.

Thus the DMC's founders were astounded to discover their party's inexplicable and unexpected popularity in the Druse sector. Whole Druse clans seemed to flock and register as DMC members. That same zeal was not at all apparent in the general elections of 1977, when it became clear that the party had far more Druse members than Druse voters. Someone was clearly seeking to fix the outcome of the internal power struggle in the DMC, by packing the party rolls with people who were bogus members in every sense but the technically legal.

The result was an ideological hodge-podge, in which every splinter of opinion from the right and left

was represented, which was held together briefly by the weak cement of temporary expediency. The DMC's downfall is in its genes and could not be a cure.

Herut was going a similar route for a time, only no one noticed it because of the mesmerizing effect of attachment Begin.

THE LCP is new in the arena, but its progeny are old hands and the party threatened is not without a clearly-etched establishment. That establishment can be defined as made up of the Liberal Party's old boys. They had experienced plenty of factions in their personal ambitions in that party and generally found themselves on the losing side in many varied and notorious intestine battles. They opted out of the Liberal Party and sought to create what they claimed was the historical General-Zionist Party.

The founders of the new party are no babes in the woods, but they are a problem.

hard put, for example to explain, what makes it different from the Independent Liberals (once also teamed up with the General Zionists and the Liberal Party) or with Shinui (a founding faction of the DMC and its one surviving splinter). The ILP, it could easily be pointed out, defected to the socialist ranks and teamed up with the Labour Alignment. But the outstanding difference from Shinui was that Shinui had Mordechai Virshupski and the LCP had Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat. Little love is lost between the two.

It all goes back to Virshupski's days as Tel Aviv's municipal attorney, when he and Lahat just did not get along. Lahat now says unabashedly that he will have nothing to do with Shinui so long as Virshupski is there.

But this is a poor reason to put across to the public for the establishment of a new party. The LCP had to present itself as a genuinely grassroots centrist mass movement if it were to live up to its own promises. That meant opening the ranks and seeking a wide membership. A public relations campaign was launched to attract the would-be members and they responded and came.

All that was necessary for one to be appointed a delegate to the founding convention was to have registered as a member before the May 15 deadline. Then if that same registered member showed up at Beit B'nei B'rith on Monday morning for the convention's actual proceedings, he was automatically given delegate credentials.

Not that the Liberal Party's old boys were foolishly unprepared. They learned the lesson. They decided ahead of time, for example, that no uncontrollable central committee was to elect their Knesset list, as happened in the DMC; that the LCP's candidates to the Knesset would be appointed; and Lahat would be the headliner.

The LCP's new secretary-general, Yosef (Tommy) Lapid, explained it all in his own inimitably colorful style in an article prophetically entitled "The DMC Syndrome," which was included among the set of convention pamphlets distributed to the delegates. He quoted Mark Twain as saying once that "a cat who had burned its whiskers sitting near a hot fireplace will from that time on be wary of a hot fireplace." He was right, ruled Lapid. But he also noted

that Mark Twain predicted that the cat would now even avoid a cold fireplace. "Here Twain was wrong. People who are hesitant about joining us last we meet the DMC's fate are afraid of the cold fireplace," Lapid contended. He was confident the DMC's mistakes would not be repeated, "because the DMC was run amateurishly like one runs a scout troupe."

BUT THE trouble was that the new members attracted were not just inexperienced novices happy to bask in Lahat's limelight. The Liberal old boys include some potential mavericks like former MK Dror Zeigerman, who is still not active because he is completing his Ph.D. in Washington. But he will make himself heard, he promised at the convention.

The Liberal founders were also joined by some DMC old boys, like former MK Yitzhak Yitzhaki (whose political history also features membership in such overnight political wonders as Shlomzion). Yitzhaki knew that, plans aside, what is important is control of the party institutions. No party that claims to be the democratic can ignore the votes of its own forums. Yitzhaki brought some 800 new members to the LCP and through them he hopes to be able to one day win a good slot for himself on this new party's Knesset list. This

was not to the liking of the Liberal old boys. This was their party, they reminded Yitzhaki.

After more than five hours in a back room (we don't know whether it was smoke-filled) they came up with a proposal for a 27-member executive, in which the Liberal old boys had 16 representatives, and a 375-member council, of which only 27 members would be from what is already termed "Yitzhaki's camp." There was a near riot over the vote on the composition of the executive, and it had to be put off indefinitely for a "second convention session."

Scenes of total pandemonium ensued and delegates shouted that the only one missing at the LCP convention was Gaston Malka (the Herut delegate who seized the microphone and overturned the lectern at his party's convention). Lahat thundered that he would "not play this game. I will quit and let's see how many votes the man who shouted here will get in the street on his own." Lahat was alluding to Yitzhaki, who was widely accused of being a political hitch-hiker.

Which brings us back to the basic question of a private political club versus a large open party. The latter includes too many dangers along with opportunities. The former is safe but small, without growth potential. It's the corner grocery versus the supermarket. This is the dilemma now plaguing all political parties in Israel: how to be mass movements without losing the safety of the private club or how to attract new members and voters without giving the party away to them.

Political friends are at it again

ROY ISACOWITZ / Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

HE'S A good man, Zalmay, we've gone a long way together," says Minister without Portfolio Yigal Hurvitz as we descend in the elevator after meeting at the home of former MK Zalmay Shoval.

Indeed they have. Hurvitz and Shoval have been one of the more durable and consistent duos in Israeli politics. Only once in the past 20 years have they parted ways—and that was for just three or four days in April 1981, when Hurvitz bested Shoval for a seat in the Knesset, throwing in his lot with Moshe Dayan's Telem movement.

The path travelled by Hurvitz and Shoval over the past two decades reads like a road map of Israel's centre-right. From Mapai to David Ben-Gurion's Rafi, and on through the State List, La'am, the Likud and the abortive Telem adventure to Ometz, in the last Knesset elections. It has been a quest characterized by paradox and not a little pathos: two avowed believers in political pluralism moving further and further into the realm of the small single-issue parties; two of the country's most astute and able politicians still searching for a home after all these years; and a political partnership that has been the backbone of the classical Rafi, a legendary belt-tightener, says that he has no argument with the Likud's foreign policies, but describes its economic policies disparagingly as "Mafpat-like." Alternately, Shoval has no argument with the economic policies of Shinui, but regards the foreign policy approach of Shinui leaders Amnon Rubinstein and Mordechai Virshupski as dangerously dovish. Ironically, Hurvitz sits in the Knesset as a member of the

hundred activists, many of them comrades-in-political-arms, get together to test the water and discuss their options. Public approval membership drives and a detailed ideological platform will come. At present, all those involved are the score.

Hurvitz and Shoval are not if not consistent. Thirteen years ago, Shoval described the political State List as "continuing the path of Rafi and that Ben-Gurion...mamlachti (patriotic before party)...and supporting the Moshe Dayan approach to the territories and security. He repeated those sentiments, word for word this week, on the eve of the Rafi convention.

"We are not confused that we hearken back to approach of Dayan and Ben-Gurion," he said. "What characterizes them was their ability to find a correct balance between vision, the national, and economic decisions. In every economic decision, the national must dominate the party. In the territories, the national must be the basis must be with Jordan, and over sovereignty our refusal to be overruled." Shoval, who has been a vocal proponent of the "one-state" solution, said that neither is around to correct the use of his name. This little doubt that the new Rafi embodies Dayan's approach to the territories: hawkish

overall, but pragmatic on particular. Shoval, in particular, was one of Dayan's most devoted and trusted colleagues, keeping the faith even after Dayan returned to the Labour Party in 1969 and serving as Dayan's information chief when the latter headed the Foreign Ministry.

The Ben-Gurion legacy is less clear-cut. Shoval maintains that Ben-Gurion did not object when he and Hurvitz took the State List into the Likud in 1973. Others say that Ben-Gurion was so disgusted with the move that he didn't deign to reply to Shoval, hence the interpretation that he "did not object." Whatever the case, it is hard to believe that the Grand Old Man of the Labour Movement would have been overjoyed to have his mantle assumed by a party that hopes to occupy a place distinctly to the right of the political centre.

ISRAEL'S political parties are not easily definable in terms of the classical left, centre and right. Hurvitz, a legendary belt-tightener, says that he has no argument with the Likud's foreign policies, but describes its economic policies disparagingly as "Mafpat-like." Alternately, Shoval has no argument with the economic policies of Shinui, but regards the foreign policy approach of Shinui leaders Amnon Rubinstein and Mordechai Virshupski as dangerously dovish. Ironically, Hurvitz sits in the Knesset as a member of the

Labour Alignment, despite his opposition to Labour's positions on both economic and foreign issues.

Questioned whether Israel really needs another party in the political centre, Hurvitz replies that the existing centre is not where Rafi sees its place. There is undoubtedly overcrowding in the liberal-dovish centre, he says, but a glaring lack of representation for the liberal-nationalists. That definition would place Rafi on the Likud-Tehiya axis on foreign policy (though Shoval decries Tehiya's "simplistic solutions") and on the Shinui-Yahad-Liberal Centre line regarding economics. Underlying the words of both Hurvitz and Shoval is the insinuation that, in terms of political culture, they far prefer the sophistication of the Labour Party to the incompetence and crudeness of the Likud.

In 1984, the Rafi-Telem remnants contested the Knesset elections under the Ometz label. The intention, says Hurvitz, was to find a name that would emphasize their preoccupation with economic issues. Today, with the economy apparently on the mend, Hurvitz and Shoval are able to widen their horizons. The Ometz appellation has been quietly dropped and Rafi has reappeared with healthy dollops of Ben-Gurionism and Dayanism as its claim to legitimacy.

Shoval denies emphatically that the new Rafi is based on little more

than nostalgia. There is a huge segment of the population looking for a liberal-national flag around which to rally, he says. "People must be freed of the Likud and Labour nightmares." He bases his optimism on the results of the 1984 elections, in which Ometz was returned with one seat (Hurvitz) and "robbed of a second by the final allocation of seats"—the so-called Ofer-Bader law.

The elections showed strong pockets of support for Ometz, he says, particularly in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, the Dan Region, the Kravot around Haifa and Acre. The party pulled in 15 per cent of the votes in Ramat Hasharon and showed similar strength on the veteran moshavim.

A FEW months ago Hurvitz and Shoval polled some 3,000 former activists on the question of the re-establishment of Rafi. The response was overwhelmingly positive and preparations began for this week's convention.

vitz, participating in the launching. "The star" approach went out with the Democratic Movement for Change," he says. "We are strong in the industrial and commercial sectors, but most of us do not deal in public life."

Even if Rafi is, at this stage, a two-man show, that does not necessarily detract from its credibility. Hurvitz and Shoval may have worn a variety of political coats in their time, but few would accuse them of opportunism. If anything, the opposite is true. They have shown an unusual preference for principle over power, rejecting extravagant offers from both Labour and the Likud during the 1984 coalition negotiations. "Had we wanted them, we could have had places of honour in either of the major parties," says Shoval.

But it is still legitimate to question whether Israel's splintered political scene needs another addition, however honourable its motives. Shoval's answer is a trifle disingenuous. He and Hurvitz believe in

large parties and would be prepared to become extinct if that were the price of electoral reform. "But we are opposed to the existence of large parties only, simply by virtue of their size."

The problem that goes unmentioned is that small parties have virtually no chance of influencing electoral change under Israel's present political system. The DMC tried to bring this about and failed, as have many others over the years. If there is to be change, the initiative will have to come from one or both of the major parties.

Hurvitz and Shoval are coy about their plans for the future. Hurvitz is satisfied with the functioning of the national unity government and hopes it will continue after October. Unlike Shinui or the Citizens Rights Movement, Rafi does not have a natural and exclusive coalition partner in one of the major blocs. It is a sign of the country's political flux that Rafi, if it manages to stand on its feet and make inroads into the public, could be a potential partner for either Labour or the Likud.

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"U.S. Policy Perspectives: A Middle East Marshall Plan?"
Mario L. Biejer, International Monetary Fund
"Regional Integration in Latin America: Experience, Options, and the Outlook for Future Cooperation"
Sam Nilsson, IFIAS, Sweden
"The Role of Science and Technology in Regional Economic Cooperation with Special Reference to the Middle East"

AFTERNOON SESSION 2-6 p.m.
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF RIVALRY,
DEFENCE SPENDING
AND ARMS CONTROL
Michael D. Inghilter, UCLA, and Dagobert L. Brito,
Rice University, Houston
"Arms Races and Arms Control in the Middle East"
Jeffrey J. Schott, Institute for International Economics
"The Role of Economic Sanctions"
Martin C. McGuire, University of Maryland
"Factor Migration, Trade, and Welfare under Threat of Commercial Disruption"
Brian Hindley, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
"Service Transactions as an Issue for International Negotiations"
Elihu Shafir, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
"The Economic Burden of the Arms Race in the Middle East"

Tuesday, June 3, 1986

MORNING SESSION, 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Political Economy of the Peace Process
Ephraim Kleiman and Michael Michalek, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
"The Integration of the Labor Markets of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip"
Yoram Malil and Gad Gilbar, University of Haifa
"The Economic Relations Between Israel and Egypt, 1978-1985"
Eliyahu Kanovsky, Bar-Ilan University
"The Economic Aspects of Peace in the Middle East: Oil and the Arms Race"
Elias Tuma, University of California at Davis
"The Costs of Non-Cooperation in the Middle East Since 1948"

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:15 p.m.-3:15 p.m.
Technological Cooperation and Specific Projects
Baruch Raz, ICTAF, Tel Aviv University
"Overview of Hammer Fund Activities at ICTAF"
Gideon Flahelson, ICTAF, Tel Aviv University
"Key Findings of the Hammer Fund Research"
Elisha Kally, and Abraham Tal, ICTAF, Tel Aviv University
"The Potential for Cooperation in Water Projects in the Middle East at Peace"
Antonio Alonso Concheiro, Fundación Barros Sierra, Mexico
"Technology: Development, International Trade and Cooperation"

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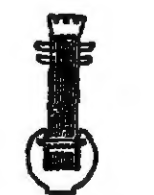
1. LIEDER AND DUETS BY BRAHMS AND DVORAK
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May 28 at 6 p.m. and May 29 at 8:30 p.m.
2. GUITAR MARATHON: Classical and improvisations
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SHRYER AND ROGER YCHAI (Israel). May 31 beginning 8 p.m.
3. GUITAR RECITAL: South American Music
with EULOGIO DAVALOS (Spain). June 1 at 8:30 p.m.
4. YIDDISH CLASSICS WITH DINA HALPERN
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OUR FAVOURITE fighter pilot, Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman zoomed back into the headlines this week, largely due to the Likud fuss, led by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, over his tête-à-tête in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Was it a belly flop or a cushy landing? Depends on whether you listen to voices out of Metsudat Ze'ev (not the Herut H.O. in Tel Aviv, but ministry insiders' nickname for Shamir's suite of offices) or those in Prime Minister Shimon Peres's office.

We've been bombarded all week with protests about Weizman's affront to U.S. Ambassador Meir Rosenne's sensibilities, with Ezer in turn, not minding his words. Everyone indulged in relishing juicy chunks of VIP broiège, in which we Israelis seem to specialize. Yet if, as Shamir & Co. claim, Ezer bucked protocol, how come only a major from the Washington defence attaché's office was assigned to meet a cabinet minister at the airport and accompany him to the U.S. National Defence College, where he apparently dazzled his audience?

No wonder Ezer sounded aggrieved when I tracked him down to his New York "hideout" in the law office of his pal, Leon Charney, a stone's throw from Wall Street, where I gathered his aide, Arye Shumer, was helping Charney's secretary fend off a torrent of phone calls. It seems that Ezer on his return trip to Washington was accompanied by his second session with Shultz by Rosenne's No. 2, Elyakim Rubinstein. At least in New York, the niceties of protocol were observed by Consul-General Moshe Yegar.

ALL OF a sudden Likud ministers were concerned about "Peres being embarrassed by Weizman," certainly not what I heard from Peres's boys. Indeed they contended that anything to do with Ezer anyway causes Likud blood pressure to reach stratospheric levels, and the Likud fuss over protocol concealed concern at the personal chemistry created between Ezer and Shultz at their first meeting. As one Peres aide put it: protocol is the last refuge of those fearing peace. I gather that when Ezer breezed into Shultz's office and found him jacketless, he also took his off, quipping, "Let's be equal."



Ezer Weizman (David Rubinger)



Abba Eban (Sven Nackstrand)



Shlomo Lahat (Lester Millman)

Flying into flak

PUBLIC FACES
Mark Segal

I gather that Ezer resolved to take up the cause of Zecharia Baumel (one of the four Israeli soldiers missing in action since the Lebanon War) with Shultz after meeting his father, Yosef Baumel, through Charney. The Baumel family came on aliyah in 1970 from Brooklyn, and Charney has arranged meetings for the father with New York Governor Mario Cuomo's influential wife Mathilda and U.S. Senator Alfonse D'Amato (N.Y.-Republican). Baumel is also slated to meet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Washington. As Charney put it, "Zecharia is American-born and Americans regard him as a hostage held by Arabs."

EZER WILL be back in time to be among those welcoming British Premier Margaret Thatcher at Sunday's state dinner to be given by Prime Minister Peres at the Knesset. There is a limited number of invitations, so I gather that it's the hottest ticket in town, as is the one to the visiting premier's reception on the morning. The British invitation should warm all feminist hearts. It's from "the Prime Minister and Mr. Denis Thatcher."

One gathers that Mrs. Thatcher gets on better with Peres than she did with ex-premier Menachem Begin, to judge by his London visit. Peres will accompany Thatcher on her visit to Sde Boker, where she will pay tribute to the memory of David Ben-Gurion. Her schedule also includes Ashkelon, where she will attend the cornerstone-laying ceremony of a comprehensive school to be built thanks to \$6 million donated by British Jewish tycoon Gerald Rosson. Thatcher won't have time to receive her honorary Ph.D. from Tel Aviv University; instead she'll get it in a special ceremony at 10 Downing

Street on July 1 with TAU president Prof. Moshe Alshuler officiating.

Incidentally Walker advised me that contrary to previous reports, Anatoly Shcharansky will be lecturing through Walker's bureau.

party's president, Jewish Agency chairman Arye Dukhan, "can talk of fighting Israel bureaucracy when he's been heading the worst bureaucracy in the country for years."

WORLD Wizo president Raya Jaglom assured me she's turned down an offer to run on the new party's Knesset list, stressing the non-party nature of her women's organization. I got her reaction during a 54th birthday party given by Sara Barukhin at her Savoyon home, for Baroness Nadine de Rothschild, wife of Edmund de Rothschild, who told me she's about to finish her second book. The first was titled *The Baroness Arrives at Five* and the second, *The Charm of Women*. One theme: "feminists are losers." The guests included sisters Aida Herzog and Suzie Eban, Esther Rubin and French Ambassador Jacques Dupont. The baroness told me how disappointed she was that the Old Jafa Development Corporation had denied her permission to acquire a flat from sculptress Hana Gur in the artists' quarter.

IN CONTRAST to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, his fellow CDU member, Bundestag President Philipp Jeuninger has been reminding us of the New Germany on his visit as guest of Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel. When the guest told his host at the Knesset dinner that 17 out of 520 Bundestag deputies along to the German-Israel Friendship Society, Hillel quipped, "We have almost as many deputies as we do in the (120 MK) Knesset." Jeuninger and his wife had 4 guests of honour at West German Ambassador Wilhelm Haas's reception in Herzliya in honour of the 37th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law - Germany's Basic Law.

THE NEW Liberal Centre Party got off to an inauspicious start with Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo (Chaim) Lahat bringing along his longtime broiège with Shmuel M. and long-time Councilor Mordechai Virshupski, whom he vetoed as a partner. Virshupski says no one should be surprised as "that's how Chaim runs City Council meetings," and wondered how the new

rounds of an exhibition of works by artist Yossi Stern called "Shalom from Jerusalem." He brought it from Budapest, where it had a successful showing as part of the thaw in Israel-Hungary relations. The Washington exhibition was opened by Sen. Jesse Helms.

THE DUKE of Devonshire toured Beth Hatefutsoth along with a British Jewish National Fund mission, including Sir Sidney Hamburger, vice-president of the British Friends of the Diaspora Museum. When its external relations director, Miriam Ben-Haim, showed the duke around, he spoke of his late father's friendship for Chaim Weizmann, adding that "the British aristocracy was never really anti-Semitic because so many married Jews. My mother was a Cecil, and they've got Jewish blood."

IN A telephone call from Paris Claude Lanzmann told me that he's due here on June 6 for the Israeli premiere of his remarkable Holocaust documentary *Shoah* at the Jerusalem Cinematheque. He told me that the film was acquired for distribution in Israel by Elyahu Gelfand, a reputable Tel Aviv agent. Lanzmann mentioned that an agreement had been reached with the Tel Aviv Museum to screen the film. An aide to Museum programme director Adi Samel, now at the Cannes Film Festival, denies on his behalf that any money was involved about the report in a previous column that *Shoah* would not be screened on Israel TV or at Beth Hatefutsoth; the latter's events director, Mira Housky told me at the time that a sum of \$500,000 was demanded by the local distributors. A similar report appeared in *Der Spiegel* on May 5. Lanzmann told me, "I'm no businessman, which Gelfand is. I know that the amount of \$500,000 was mentioned, which Beth Hatefutsoth failed to raise during one whole year." Gelfand is still in Europe.

OUR HA'ATZMAUT was marked Washington D.C. by the well-attended opening in Capitol

Haute cuisine with a human touch

NOBODY HAS a higher regard for French cooking than I have. While I may have certain reservations about Gallic films, I am convinced that, when it comes to cuisine, your French chef towers above all the rest. Like Everest among the mountains. Nevertheless, I must draw a distinction between eating French and eating Frenchmen. It was therefore with a considerable amount of revulsion that I digested the denouement of *The Secret Servant*, the

three-part serial that ended on Monday night.

The explanation of what was in the famous secret letter that caused all the fuss was given in a throwaway line by Major Maxim, acted by Charles Dance, one of the most charming and attractive of actors, with large, soft, sympathetic eyes. He remarked, casually, over his shoulder, in matter-of-fact tones, "They not only killed him, they also ate him."

TELEREVIEW
Philip Gillon

The reference was to a wounded French soldier whom the diabolical sabre-rattling, warmongering Professor Tyler had disposed of, in more ways than one, in the western desert, about 40 years earlier, when the Allies were fighting Rommel. The small squad of English and French soldiers whom Tyler was leading had been hard hit by a Stuka divebomber, and they faced an 80-mile trek across the desert with no food and a severely wounded man. So Tyler shot the Frenchman.

We are not shown Tyler's menu, and we were given no indication of how that Frenchman was served. They had plenty of petrol available, so he could have been toasted, braised, stewed or even fried, depending on whether he was being treated as a substitute for escaloape de veau, gigot d'agneau, bouf braisé, fondue bourguignonne, pot au feu, beef stroganoff or entrecôte Mirabeau. How on earth did they garish him? Haute cuisine requires things like truffles, mushrooms, onions, artichokes, celery, butter and wine, and all they had was sand and more sand.

We were not told if they devoured him all in one sitting, and relied on their overfull bellies to last them till they reached their destination several days later, like a camel filling itself up with water at an oasis. If not, how did they keep their meat from going off in the blazing desert sun. They did not appear to have had a refrigerator in their knapsacks. Perhaps they converted the poor Frenchman into strips of dried meat, like the delicacy South Africans call biltong and Americans call jerky.

I POSE these cynical questions to indicate my fury about the absurd conclusion to what had been a long and absorbing thriller. All those ruthless and mysterious moves by

MIS, the KGB and various other initials, all those dramatic murders, those strange pursuits and those sardonic comments by the prime minister's right hand man were brought to what was intended to be a tremendous crescendo, but that turned out to be a fiasco. I was reminded of W.S. Gilbert's *Bab Ballad*, *The Yarn of the Nancy Bell*, in which an elderly naval man explains how he came to be at one and the same time, "The cook and the captain bold, and the mate of the Nancy brig, and the bo'sun tight, and the midshipmite, and the crew of the captain's gig." You've guessed it — he ate them all.

So the end of the serial was very funny, although it was not supposed to be funny. All thriller-writers face the difficulty that it is easier to pose a problem murder than to provide it with a satisfactory, convincing and unexpected solution. Mark Twain once tried his hand at the genre; he devised an excellent problem murder, but then quit in disgust because he could not think of an answer to the question of whodunit.

Most TV script-writers don't bother very much with action and some good lines, they just throw at us any old solution, however trite or obvious. For instance, in this week's *Magnum*, after all that highfalutin talk about the need to know, the hit person turned out to be that Irish brot of a girl, something of which we were certain from the moment she said that she had been in Ireland once.

We see so many thrillers that normally I can tolerate endings that are of low calibre with fortitude. The reason that I feel so strongly about *The Secret Servant* is that it had such pretensions, it was so much longer than the usual thriller, it was directed with such great panache by Alistair Reid, it was so well acted and it was so baffling until we came to that absurdly pathetic ending, which made me burst out laughing. I

felt a fool for having given it so much concentrated attention and thought over a three-week period.

On the subject of thrillers, *Dempsey and Makepeace* is quite exceptional because of the stunning good looks of the aristocratic Sergeant Makepeace. I am not surprised that Dempsey, that vulgar Irish-American, is constantly trying to make the piece.

There is a curious convention in TV thrillers that a man and a woman working together as detectives are not allowed to sleep together, however promiscuous they be with other bedmates. The same thing happened in *Remington Steele*. Perhaps this reflects the old proverb that a man should not sully his own doorstep. In the TV films it is the women who go all virginal when their hot-blooded partners make amorous advances. I am rather sorry for poor old Dempsey, so far from home, with nobody to love him except his casual pick-ups.

AFTER BEING very feeble and laboured for a couple of weeks, *Near One* and *Dear One* suddenly bounced back this week with a really funny episode about the family's belief in pioneering values and the dignity of labour. The joke about Jews being incapable of doing any real work since the Six Day War provided us with a reservoir of cheap Arab labour has become very trite, but the treatment of it in the comedy was very well done and very funny. Tikki Dayan and Liora Rivlin were absolutely scintillating in their take-offs of orators delivering A.D. Gordon orations and then refusing to do any physical labour themselves.

One thing that they are bringing out very successfully in *Near One* and *Dear One* is how bourgeois the Jews of Israel are. The dream of A.D. Gordon and other members of the Second and Third Aliyah had turned out to have been the wrong one: the Jews are far too sturdily imbedded in the middle-class to fall

for that dignified labour stuff. Even those Jews to do fall by the wayside and age in any physical work life in a middle-class way; we have no labourers such as exists in England and Africa. We may call ourselves socialists, but we are bourgeois socialists, enjoying middle-class ways of getting hold of money and of spending it on things the middle-class class.

It does not mean that A.D. Gordon has proved to be a false prophet of the form society we would create. There are enormous sources of strength surviving in the middle-class. Nelson was whipped by "a nation of shopkeepers," whom he despised. I see the family in action in *Near One* and *Dear One*, I not only see, I am inspired with confidence for our future. Then, on the news, Anik Sharon in action in the Hebron hills, and I am plunged into despair.

THE ENGLISH comedy *Twice Like Home* should be used as a little birds that grow up and really leave the nest was feeble in comedy, and it has proved to be tedious execution. By now it has been digested till it is as thin as a piece of chewing-gum, a child pulls out of its mouth as far as he can get it to go. I am not expecting the American comedy series *Fish*, to be much better. Albe Vigoda as the crusty old cop, with a heart of gold as this part well, and his indurated face is ideal for it, but his comic comments are almost certainly going to become more and more irritating. I hope that I will be proved to be wrong.

On the other hand, for a change I enjoyed *Fame* very much this week. The second series has been a great disappointment, completely lacking in the spontaneity, vitality and originality of the first series. One feels the boredom of the script-writers oozing out of practically every scene. I can imagine one of them throwing out an idea for a possible plot; the others



Sergeant Makepeace. Dempsey's attractive partner

say O.K., then they garish it with lashings of sentimentality, some very noisy singing and some hyper-kinetic dancing. But this week suddenly returned to the old standard, so let us not abandon all hope.

THE documentary *Second Look* presented about prison life was excellent. I could not make out where reality ended and fiction began, but this does not matter: it is now accepted practice in TV film-making to embellish a documentary so as to make it more dramatic. There is no reason why this should not be done, provided we are told that we are not seeing a straight documentary, and provided the truth is not distorted.

It was tempting to learn that 50 per cent of prison inmates are recidivists, that 60 per cent are on remand. I cannot blame the poor devils for seeking any escape from reality. Minister of Police Haim Bar-Lev has many remarkable things for his country, but perhaps his greatest achievement is his support for Rafi Shah's drive for prison reform and the rehabilitation of those convicted of crimes. In defiance of all the pressures to make prison life hell for officers against society who are caught

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THE DEMOGRAPHIC projections included in the report submitted to the government by Prof. Roberto Bach, indicate that by the end of the century Israeli Arabs will constitute over 22 per cent of the population of Israel proper. The report projects the Jewish population of Israel growing to 4.1 million and the Arab population to 1.2 million, by then.

At present, Israel's non-Jewish minorities constitute about 17 per cent of the total. (These calculations include the present 130,000 Arabs of East Jerusalem, who have rejected the offer of Israeli citizenship, but who reside in areas of the city that were annexed to Israel in 1967.)

Although the projections do not go much further into the future, (the more one tries to predict demographic trends for a more distant future, the more unknown the basic assumptions which govern them become), it is assumed that the high growth of the Israeli Arab population will level off by the end of the century. The birth rates of today's Israeli Arab women of child-bearing age is already significantly lower than that of their mothers' generation. The Israeli Arab birth rate is still growing because while each individual Israeli Arab woman is having significantly fewer children than her mother did, there are many more women in child-bearing ages in the present generation than in the previous one.

In any case, in less than two decades, between one fifth and one fourth of the Israeli population will be made up of non-Jewish, Arabic-speaking people. Should this be a cause for concern?

In trying to answer that question, it should be noted that in the modern world of nation-states, one would be hard put to find any state that does not have one or more minorities. We Israeli Jews often go around with the feeling that we have been short-changed by fate to suffer the misfortune of having to live with a large minority in our midst. The truth is that we are part of a world in which all nations live with ethnic and national minorities who are different from the dominant majority groups.

A need for painful rethinking

Yosef Goell reflects on the growing proportion of Israel's population who are Arab

A 22 per cent minority is, indeed, relatively large, as minorities go. But whether it should cause concern or not depends not so much on its sheer size as on the extent to which that minority is internally united and the degree to which it is alienated from and hostile to the state and its dominant majority.

Minority alienation from the ethnic majority and its state is more critical among the much smaller number of the minority population's educated elites. This factor of minority alienation becomes even more critical if members of the minority elites display affinity for, and collaborate in, subversive activities with the country's enemies.

ISRAEL'S Arabic-speaking minorities are given by internal divisions: Moslems; Christians of different and often hostile denominations; Druze; villagers, city people and Beduin belonging to different and hostile tribes; competing clans and extended families.

One recent example of these internal animosities was a cable, sent to Prime Minister Peres on the eve of Independence Day by the Druze chairman of the Julis local council, protesting the honouring of a Moslem Arab, Samir Darwish of Baka Al-Gharbiya, by including him

among the 12 persons to light the Independence Day torches on Mt. Herzl. "Instead of welcoming enemies you should be clapping friends to your bosom," Salah Tarif wrote in protesting that the honour was accorded to a Moslem Arab rather than to a Druze.

There have been attempts over the years to overcome those internal divisions: in the Communist Party, in the newer Progressive List for Peace, in the country-wide committee for the defence of Arab lands and perhaps, most effectively, in the committee of heads of Arab local authorities. But, by and large, these efforts have not been very successful.

To the extent that one can speak of a coherent Israeli minorities policy, one of its foundation stones has been the perpetuation of these divisions and the prevention of the crystallization of a common, hostile, united Arab-Druze front.

Minority alienation, however, has grown. Partly, it has been the paradoxical result of Israeli successes in its policy towards its Arabic-speaking minorities: in biological well-being, infant mortality, longevity, and basic health; in economic well-being; in the level of education; and in a hesitant, but growing Israeli-Arab confidence in the ex-



ercise of their democratic rights. One result of these favourable developments has been a growing Arab sensitivity to the fact that despite all those advances, they still remain outsiders, because the Jewish majority has never made any real effort to make them feel as if they belong.

This alienation over their second-class status has been helped along since 1967 by the Palestinian nationalist impact deriving from contact with the Arabs of the West Bank, and by Israel's determination to wipe out the Green Line in nearly all aspects of day-to-day life. The young, educated elite among Israel's Arabs have been the most affected by these developments and by this sense of alienation.

CAN ANYTHING be done on the part of Israel's Jewish majority to reverse this trend? I would suggest that Jews and the official Israeli establishment rethink the basic policy guideline of parallel but separate development for the Arab minorities. Such separate development can work, and possibly may even be desirable in pre-modern societies. But in a tiny and modern Israel, separate development of a rapidly modernizing Arab minority, in the context of the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict, is a sure-fire prescription

for no end of troubles.

The logical alternative would be a policy fostering — not compelling — the maximum assimilation possible of Israel's Arab minority into the Jewish state. Israeli Arabs already are assimilated into Israel: in the Hebrew they speak, in the clothes they wear, in the food they eat; in the newspapers they read and the television they watch; in their frantic attitude towards education for their children; and in many other spheres.

What is needed is much more intensive assimilation that would make a much larger number of Israeli Arabs feel part of Israel. This is especially important for the young, educated elites among the Arabs and Druze.

The main stumbling block in this regard is we Jews. We have close to 2,000 years experience in being the quintessentially successful minority in the world. We have it down to a fine art — with the basic lesson being that separate ethnic survival depends on maintaining cultural and social separatism. That is why all those concerned with Jewish survival have always been so opposed to assimilation, especially in those liberal countries where assimilation is so easy.

It is understandable that 38 years of being a majority, which should be

teaching us an opposite lesson of ethnic self-confidence and openness to our own minorities, competes with difficulty with the lessons learned over the previous two millennia. But it is essential that we school ourselves to the very different needs of our old/new status of being a majority in our own land.

LET ME give examples in four areas.

• Israeli Arabs constitute a growing proportion of Israel's working people. And yet, in the Histadrut, the representative organization of Israel's workers, they have next to no real share in real power. This is one of the major areas in which Arabs should be invited to participate in sharing power, just as Jews from Moslem countries were so successfully coopted into Histadrut leadership positions over the past two decades.

• The same is true of the political parties, with the major transgressor to date, being the Labour Party. There is no reason, 38 years after the creation of the state of Israel, why the Labour Party should still be debating and coming down on the wrong side of the issue of Arab participation in its ranks, up to the very top.

Security is always given as an argument against such Arab participation. But it has been many years since the forums of political parties, including Labour, have considered security secrets, even in their top forums.

If room is not made for the new generation of young Arab leaders in the traditional Jewish parties, and especially in Labour, it stands to reason that those with political ambitions will gravitate to the PLO-supporting Communists and the Progressive List.

(Let me recall an act of genius on the part of India's late leader Jawaharlal Nehru, who in the midst of a continuing Indian-Pakistani conflict as intense as the Arab-Israeli one, insisted on having a Moslem chosen as president of India. I'm not suggesting that Israel is today ready for an Arab president, but I am arguing in favour of inviting more and more

Israeli Arabs to share political power, in the context of a Jewish Israel.

Periodically, the bogey of Arab domination of the Galilee is raised. It could, indeed, become a problem if Arab hostility is not abated. But the real solution to the numeric concentration of Arabs in the Galilee is inviting them to come live in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheba or Jerusalem. Many Israeli Arabs know would be overjoyed to. The problem again, is we Jews, who resist such mixing.

In a recent issue of the Nations Religious Party's daily, *Hatzofe*, the editor, Moshe Ishon, writing on this very subject, bemoaned the fact that "thousands of young Jewish women are married to members of the minorities" (for whatever reason Israeli Jews have a hard time saying the word "Arabs").

It would admittedly require a major switching of age-old Jewish mental patterns, but I would suggest an attempt at a dispassionate consideration of whether such a phenomenon is not desirable for a Jewish Israel.

I believe that Ishon's figures are exaggerated. But even if it's closer to 1,000, the main problem is that our Jewish prejudices have forced nearly all such couples to reside in Arab rather than Jewish localities. Again the outcome is that regardless of whether there has been a convertor to Islam or not, the children are raised in an Arab rather than a Jewish milieu. Would it not be preferable that the children of such marriages be raised as Israeli Jews?

Problems like these demand painful rethinking and switching of mental states. We have resisted such rethinking — when you come down to it, all real rethinking is painful — but in the light of the growing polarization between Jews and Arabs and a growing Arab minority in Israel, it is essential for a Jewish Israel to devote quite a bit of thought to the problem of reversing the trend from dangerous polarization to social and political integration. Israeli Arabs are not going to go away.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Tuesday. The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

THE POWER OF WORDS

TORA TODAY
Pinhas H. Peli

by which it was developed.

When studying Talmud one must sing. The melody of speech, Professor Simon claims, has become the melody of learning. "Hence the Talmud is not a dry book. It has music. And it could never become totalitarian because it contains the music of discussion, the staccato arguments of debate, the counterpoint of disagreement, the final harmonization of differing views."

Even then the debate is never closed and could always be reopened for re-examination. I was privileged to have learned with great Talmud teachers who were doing just this all the time. They felt at home and at ease in the company of the ages of many centuries ago. They found no difficulty in voicing their own opinion as part of the ongoing debate, either in agreement or disagreement. I would like to mention in particular: Rabbi Yehoshua Abramsky and Professor Haim Albeck, two great scholars who, each in his own way, actually lived in the world of the talmudic ages.

Although a literary maze and an intellectual labyrinth containing the voices of more than 500 of the greatest Jewish minds over a period

of more than 700 years, the Talmud has nevertheless a clear and unifying direction, moving in two converging prongs. First, to listen carefully to the voice of God coming forth from Scriptures; second, to apply that which is heard to the affairs of daily life.

If one may add one more to the many definitions of the Talmud, here it is: The Talmud represents a living laboratory for ethical and moral decision-making. Assuming that life means constant choice and decision making, the rabbis represented in the Talmud listen constantly to the divine voice of Torah in order to energize the laboratory in which moral dilemmas are to be resolved.

The means which they developed to make possible this kind of listening and application are numerous and complex. Their frame of reference, however, is always the text of the Torah in which they believe there is no redundant word or even one superfluous iota. If there are seemingly such to be found in the text, they were put there with a

purpose, so that we may "learn" from them those lessons that are not explicitly in the text, but are there implicitly. This process of textual expounding is not "technical," as some ignorant critics would argue. The *torah-she-baal-peh*, "the oral teaching," is always a natural expansion of the content and spirit of the *torah she-bichtav*, "the written teaching."

A typical example of this, which some teachers like to use for Talmud study "beginners," is the discourse appearing in tractate *Baba Mezi'a*, page 58b.

Like all of the Talmud, its point of departure is the Mishna (an earlier rabbinic compilation of Jewish law, edited circa 200 C.E.) which states the following:

"As there is fraud (or deceit) in buying and selling, so is there fraud (or prohibited deceit) by words. Thus, one must not ask another, 'What is the price of this article?' if he has no intention of buying. If he was a repentant, one must not say to him, 'Remember your former deeds.' If he was a son of proselytes one must not taunt him. 'Remember the deeds of your ancestors'."

The *gemara* that follows to inter-

pret the *mishna* tries as usual to establish the scriptural reference of the *curt mishna* formulation. It takes us to Leviticus 25 where the prohibition against defrauding, or wrongdoing, appears twice. Once in verse 14: "When you sell property to your neighbour or buy any from your neighbour, you shall not wrong one another." And again in verse 17: "Do not wrong one another, but fear your God, for I the Lord am your God."

This repetitious warning against "wronging one another" is not just a matter of style, but comes of course to introduce two ideas. One, prohibiting fraud in business, in buying and selling; the other, in interpersonal human relations. The rationale for both is the same. One has no right to defraud his fellow out of his material possessions, nor does he have any right to wrong him in his mental possession, to steal from his dignity and self-esteem, to rob him of his peace of mind, to play with his emotions.

The Talmud elaborates on the subject, offering some additional examples of such fraud and incursion into the private domain of one's feelings. One should not build up false hopes of the storekeeper by

asking the price of an article without having any intention of buying it. A sinner afflicted with suffering or disease, should not be taunted, like Job's "friends" told Job, that it is all his own fault. One should never play the patronizing, sagacious "I told you so!" Sometimes (as in the recent bank shares affair), both kinds of wrongdoing, the material and the mental, go hand in hand.

Practical jokes are forbidden as well. The example cited in the Talmud: If one is asked where he can purchase a certain article, he should not be sent to the wrong address, just "for the fun of it." Maimonides in his Code (*hilchos mechira* 14:14) expands this by providing another example: If a question is asked in a certain field of expertise, one must not say to him that is not versed in the field: "What is your opinion in this matter," thus putting him on the spot, in an embarrassing position.

I would include in this prohibition to ask the price without intention to buy, thereby rousing false hopes and causing subsequent disappointment not only in matters of business, but also in similar cases, like giving one's man-friend or woman-friend the impression that one is "serious" about a relationship when this is not so.

The Talmud, once on the subject, does not easily let go of it.

Rabbi Yohanan said on the authority of Rabbi Shimon b. Yohai: Verbal wrong is more heinous than monetary wrong, because of the first it is written "You shall fear your God," but not of the second. Rabbi Elazar said: The one, verbal fraud, affects the victim's person; the other only his money. Rabbi Shmuel b. Nahmani said: For the former, restitution is possible, but not for the latter. A mental scar, once incurred, can hardly be healed.

Mar Zutra said in Rab's name: Better had a man throw himself into a fiery furnace than publicly put his neighbour to shame.

Rab said: One should always be heedful of hurting his wife's feelings, for she gets hurt easily and may cry. Upon which Rabbi Elazar commented: Since the destruction of the Temple the gates of prayer are locked, the gates of tears are not. God pays attention to the tears of hurt feelings more than to the prayers of the most pious.

The Tora portion for this week is Behar, Leviticus 25:1-26:2.

Rabbi Peli is professor of Jewish Thought and Literature at Ben-Gurion University. Currently he is visiting professor at Cornell.

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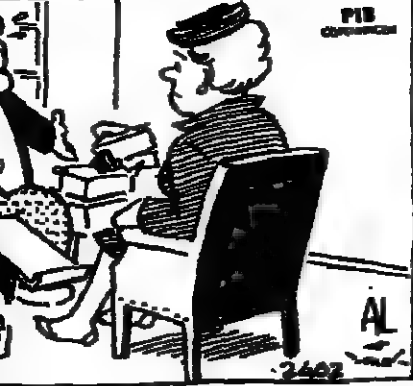
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Tel Aviv: Beit Melman, 32 Tagore St., Ramat Aviv, May 28, 1986 at 5 p.m.; June 2, 1986 at 7 p.m.

Questionnaires and information brochures will be distributed during these evenings and also at our Tel Aviv office, 12 Kaplan St. (2nd floor), and in Jerusalem, 23 Kerem Hayesod St.

Questionnaires will not be sent by mail. Work starts abroad in the summer of 1987.

- Qualifications**
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 - ★ Experience in the field of non-formal education of recent years!
 - ★ Experienced in work with youth, preferably from abroad.
 - ★ High level communicative ability in English!
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 - ★ Preference to married applicants.
 - ★ Uninterrupted residence in Israel for the past 7 years.
 - ★ Israeli national. Must have completed military or equivalent national service (confirming certificates).

Candidate must submit authorisation for leave without pay for the period of his shliyah, from his place of employment.

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JERUSALEM

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Advertisements can be placed in Lush Ma'ariv at advertising agencies and Lush Ma'ariv offices only. Classified advertisements reaching the Lush Ma'ariv head office by 5 p.m. on Thursday will appear in this section on Friday.

Vehicles

Cars for Sale

1985 Aho, 3 door, automatic, air conditioner, one driver, 15,000km. 03-31714.

82, test, levy, 03-7519427, work: 03-09129, from 17.00.

Aho, automatic, air conditioner, 1984, Swift, 1985, accessories, one owner, private, Suzuki Agency, Hertz, 03-86966.

Charmade 1983, one owner, automatic, air conditioner, excellent condition, 03-89877.

Charmade 1983, 44,000km, one owner, automatic, 03-96187, evenings.

Charmade 1980, automatic, 1982, past rental, 9,500, 03-964075.

Charmade 82, 5, one owner, metallic, stereo, excellent, 03-482824.

Charmade 1980, 83, one owner, test, levy, air conditioner, 80,888.

Charmade 1980, 84, one owner, 5 gears, air conditioner, 04-53515.

Charmade 1980, 1983, 587 test, levy, 03-45539, 03-41201.

Charmade 1980, 1983, one owner, 42,000, well kept, 03-71357.

Commercial, Fiat 1985 L + GL, like new, from rental, 37834.

Dafnia 1980, 1983, 77,000, year's test, 03-88514, 03-95541.

Fura GL, 1985, 5 gear, like new, bargain 88580.

Suzuki 72, Subaru L, 72, good condition, 76348.

Suzuki, automatic, air conditioner, 1984, one owner, 14,000km, 03-31079.

Suzuki 84, GLA, 1000, one owner, 33,000km, 03-70774.

Swift 85, 27,000km, list price, radio, tape, 03-46193.

Alfa Romeo 1200, 82, stereo, NIS 10,000, 03-45711, 03-95225.

Auto Vn offering selection of Fiat, 121, 131, 132, Transit, Subaru, exchange possible, 28705.

Dafnia 1980, 1983, 587 test, levy, 03-45539, 03-41201.

Directly from rental: Fiat, 121, 131, 132, Transit, Subaru, exchange possible, 28705.

Personal import of all types of cars from Germany, 30 Sokolov, Peleg Hasharon, 03-492482, Peleg Hasharon.

Alto, 1984, one owner, 23,000km, exchange possible, 99606.

Luxurious caravan bus, Gimmel driving license, test, air conditioner, convenience, 10 beds, kitchen, 02-71829, 03-86517, 03-86715.

Ronda GL, 1984, one owner, battery, wide tyres, 03-921087.

ALFA ROMEO

Alfa Romeo 1200, one owner, from physical, 49,000, excellent, 03-924934.

Alfa Romeo 1.2, 82, one owner, like new, 49,000, superior, 03-91887.

Alfa Romeo 1980, 1979, excellent, 6,700, test, alarm, 03-91470.

80, 1981, one owner, metallic, excellent condition, 03-53061, 03-53350.

80, 1982, 16,000km, well kept, 83 test, 03-87132.

80, 1983, one owner, 1300, 03-45780, 03-51359.

80, 1983, automatic, 1600, 32,000, from army disabled, 39274.

81, 1983, one owner, excellent condition, 03-92244, 03-91649.

80, 1985, one owner, 1300, rare, extras, 03-51019.

80, GL, 1600s, 1982, exchange, 03-53581, 03-43572.

80, automatic, 1600, 1982, year's test, 03-72266, 03-70181.

80/1600, 1983, automatic, 29,000km, power, air conditioner, metallic, 03-45884.

80/1600, 1983, one owner, well kept, 03-92244, 03-91649.

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Bargain, 518, automatic, air conditioner, like new, 38,300, 03-52399.

315, 1983, from army disabled, 38,000km, white, 03-96138.

BMW 315, 1983, metallic, beautiful, like new, additions, list price, 03-3180.

BMW 1602, 1970, year's test, beautiful, 03-93087.

BMW 518, 1975, automatic, air conditioner, 03-74598, 03-74432.

BMW 525, 83, polished, automatic, power steering, metallic, list price, 03-79914, evening, 03-57453, Amir.

Due to departure, 315, 82, air conditioner, NIS 21,000, 03-94353.

CITROEN

34, Pallas C-matic, excellent, air conditioner, test, radio, tape, 03-21689; home, 03-554557.

Bargain, Visa Super, 1983, one owner, test, radio, tape, 03-10367.

Diamme 5, 1976, amazingly well kept, 52,100, from Saturday, 03-94217.

Due to confiscation, GS, 74, year's test, 3rd owner, 427418.

GSA Pallas, 82, excellent condition, metallic, extras, 03-413670.

Pallas 78, 3rd owner, 108,000km, NIS 5,600, 03-53063.

Visa Super, 1982, one owner, test, well kept and maintained, 03-58946, 03-925973.

Visa 11 RE, 1984, 28,000, one owner, list price, 03-47046.

Visa Super 2, 1982, excellent condition, 441594, 454515.

Visa Super, 1983, one owner, list price, 03-92244, 03-91649.

Visa, 1982, 2nd owner, 30,000, test, levy, 11,250, 03-74639.

Visa, 84, white, due to departure, year's test, 03-23642.

GS Pallas, 1978, test, levy, NIS 4,500, 03-92305.

GS Pallas, 1981, 03-74513, daytime, 03-74933, evenings.

GS C-matic, 1979, excellent condition, for serious only, 83435.

GSA Pallas, 1983, one owner, 33,000, C-matic, like new, 03-49076.

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Simco van, 1977, mechanically rare, year's test, 03-72915.

Transit, 81, automatic, one owner, 41,800, NIS 9,730, 73, August test, NIS 2,400, 03-59679.

Transporter, 1979, automatic, overhead, second owner, beaches, 03-4737.

Transporter, 1981, one owner, automatic, windows, seats, from private, 03-89167.

Volkswagen LT 35, 1981, rubber roof, 03-65584; home, 03-452405.

Ford Transit, 1980, windows, 11 passengers, 426334.

Peugeot 504 van, 1982, one owner, air conditioner, alarm, 03-94129.

Subaru, 1800 + body, 1982, four wheel drive, 03-80591, 03-80782.

FIAT

127, 1050, 1983, excellent condition, January test, 03-95015.

127, 1982, radio, test, excellent condition, levy, 03-48368.

127, 1983, excellent condition + radio, test, 03-922431.

127, 1983, second owner, 30,000km, excellent condition, 03-31590.

127, 1983, one owner, like new, 1,000km, 03-95073, 15.00.

127, 83, excellent condition, 29,000, 03-31525.

127/1982, 81,000, excellent, alarm, 03-45330, not Shabbat.

128, 1100, 73, year's test, 95,500, 03-74094, evenings.

131, automatic, 1600, 1982, excellent condition, from first owner, 03-85343.

131 CL, automatic, 1600, 79, Home, 780295; home, 751610.

131 Mirafiori CL, 1300, 1983 model, 03-860017.

131, 1600, automatic, 1981, second owner, excellent, 71,3826.

Fiat 124, automatic, 74, excellent body and mechanically, from private, 766206; work hours, for Golf.

Fiat 127, 3 doors, 1977, excellent condition, 03-33628.

Rinno 1982, 1000, 30,000, new, 03-92366, not Shabbat.

FORD

79 L, 10 month test, levy, Tel. 723176.

Bargain, Corina GL, 1300, 1982, year's test, 551723, 845497.

Brenda 1300, 1979, 58,000km, test, radio, 03-84768.

Corina 1600, 1975, automatic, air conditioner, 03-381032.

Corina 81 XL, test, automatic, air conditioner, radio, tape, 03-551008.

Corina GL 1300, 1982, one owner, 2nd owner, 03-234108, house, 03-21436, work.

127, 1980, well kept, 42,000km, test, 03-32077.

127, 1982, excellent, 74,000km, NIS 10,000, 03-70349.

127, 1982, one owner, 60,000km, 03-94763, not Shabbat.

127/15, Super, 1982, one owner, 30,000km, 03-923846.

128, 82, one owner, year's test, levy, 99846.

131, 1300, automatic, 1979, one owner, from company (single driver), NIS 8,000, 03-84475.

131, 82, automatic, 45,000km, excellent condition, 03-44363.

132, 1980, 1974, second owner, good condition, test, 03-68365.

Ford Fiesta 83, wonderful, 70,000km, 03-92382.

Ford Fiesta 83, 72, test, beautiful, 32642, 9717004.

Regatta, 1984, metallic, luxurious, air conditioner, like new, 03-934285, 03-934225.

Rinno 1100, 82, from doctor, test, radio, tape, list price, 03-97314.

Ronda GL, 84, 26,000, one owner, private, marriage, 42575.

127, 1979, 2nd owner, 81,000, test, excellent, 03-934285, 03-934225.

127, 1980, beautiful, well kept, test, list price, 03-31495.

127, 83, 1050, one owner, extra, excellent, 03-44343, 03-74874.

127, 1978, 88,000km, 03-234335, Friday from 16.00.

127, 1980, 4 doors, rare condition, excellent, 03-31282.

127/1983, one owner, private, like new, list price, 03-48966, 03-54160.

131, 801300, excellent condition, 03-28302, work hours, for Golf.

Ford 124, automatic, 74, excellent body and mechanically, from private, 766206; work hours, for Golf.

Fiat 127, 3 doors, 1977, excellent condition, 03-33628.

Rinno 1982, 1000, 30,000, new, 03-92366, not Shabbat.

FORD

79 L, 10 month test, levy, Tel. 723176.

Bargain, Corina GL, 1300, 1982, year's test, 551723, 845497.

Brenda 1300, 1979, 58,000km, test, radio, 03-84768.

Corina 1600, 1975, automatic, air conditioner, 03-381032.

Corina 81 XL, test, automatic, air conditioner, radio, tape, 03-551008.

Corina GL 1300, 1982, one owner, 2nd owner, 03-234108, house, 03-21436, work.

Corina GL 1300, 1982, one owner, 2nd owner, 03-234108, house, 03-21436, work.

Sierra, 1983, automatic, one owner, like new, 03-32035.

XL, 1600, 1973, automatic, air conditioner, test, 03-74831.

Brenda automatic, 80, 85,000km, excellent condition, 03-225719.

Corina station, 1981, automatic, good condition, 03-225719.

Erica, 1982, 72,000km, year's test, 03-48684.

Escort 1100, 702, good mechanical condition, 87872.

Escort 1100A, 1973, good condition, test, 03-39183.

Escort 1300, 1974, excellent, 03-72378, Zafra, not Shabbat.

Fiesta 1100, 1985, one owner, well kept, radio, tape, 03-34630.

Fiesta 1100, 1985, 8,500km, radio, tape, alarm, 03-51832.

Fiesta 1982, 1124, year's test, one owner, 03-23480, evenings.

104, 1983, after overhaul, bargain, excellent, 03-558139.

104, 1984, one owner, 23,000km, 733715, not Shabbat.

204 station, 1972, 2nd owner, excellent,

Israeli, single, 55, established in USA, seeks wife for marriage. Tel. 241 5000. 108-10 6th Avenue, Apt. 32, Forest Hills, New York 11375.

Refugee, single, European, single, 30, 24-72, seeking romantic partner for marriage. For details, call Meir, Tel. 720032, 03-719042.

Senior graduate, divorced, well established, handsome, seeks similar girl 40. Private P.O. Box 91, Savyon.

Single, 40, 165, looking for suitable, possible disabled. P.O. Box 9029, Tel Aviv.

Truly handsome single, 24-28, top-notch background, seeking serious, attractive woman for marriage. For details call Meir, Tel. 720032, 03-719042.

Adhesive, divorced, 48-54, seeks full and full time, excellent father. P.O. Box 252, Netanya.

Divorced graduate, 40-48, established, modern, well educated, P.O. Box 5105, Ramat Gan for R.B.

Divorced without children, Ashkenazi, senior academic, 41-45, seeks a good educated and beautiful girl for marriage. Private P.O. Box 3324, Tel Aviv.

Established, educated, European, 32-35, seeks handsome, quality girl 30, P.O. Box 6638, Haifa.

36-year old wants to meet pretty, P.O. Box 2725, Tel Aviv, include phone number.

Available seeks dating for entertainment and erotic correspondence, also for payment. P.O. Box 4672, Haifa.

Handsome and established, 32, seeking nice single for friendship. 03-96256, evening.

Handsome, 40-45, 60, seeking attractive girl for dating. Michael, Tel. 03-93016.

Handsome, generous supporter for happily young woman. P.O. Box 1006, Tel Aviv.

Man will pay for accommodations + support for woman friend, 20-40. P.O. Box 113, Kfar Yotam.

37(m), seeking friend for discreet relationship, friends. P.O. Box 433, Tel Aviv, for no. 210.

Special pop weekends, No Hagit Hotel, Sdeh, Details 03-31595.

Seeking single singer for Causal choir, excellent instruction. Tel. 03-93681.

Weekly meet exclusive young women for sex, escorts, exclusive discreet service. Tel. 03-25954.

Homosexuals, lesbians and their parents, we lead, assistance, attention, support, encouragement. 03-02629.

General Announcements
Wolf Chocin (now called William Drasin) from Newington, Vermont, seeking a woman, 30-40, for a serious relationship. Tel. 03-93681.

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John Deere 4050, 77, NIS 3000 for parts. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Tractor, Ferguson 240, 32, good condition. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

International 400 tractor, 1985, 60hp, power steering. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

M.L. 125, 1970, good condition. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Elche, 1976, 3 cylinder, 60hp, good condition. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Simple, 40, 165, looking for suitable, possible disabled. P.O. Box 9029, Tel Aviv.

Truly handsome single, 24-28, top-notch background, seeking serious, attractive woman for marriage. For details call Meir, Tel. 720032, 03-719042.

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Seeking single singer for Causal choir, excellent instruction. Tel. 03-93681.

For investment/office/retail, Rehovot, 4, 2nd floor, 80,000. Binyamin, 36792.

Campan for sisters of fish only: do you want to avoid paying agent fees and receive a free contract and lawyer? Details: Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Kiryat Shalom, 5, covered parking, private heating, storeroom. Tovia Bier (Malkin), 22629.

Kiryat Yotam, 4, 3rd floor, 11, large solar, cupboards, must sell. Globus Realty, 631242.

Nagor, 4, lovely, dinette, spacious, southern. T.A.C. (Malkin), 03-63174.

Old Talpior, new building, 4, garden, southern, storeroom, private heating, covered parking. Tovia Bier (Malkin), 22629.

Ramat Eshkol, French Hill, section of 4-4/4 room flat from 70,000. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Ramat, 4, private entrance, balcony, view, garden. 83972.

Ramat, for serious, 4, 2nd floor, must sell this week! Only 65,000. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

32 Ramot Aleph, 4 well arranged rooms, 3rd floor, 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Arav house, Haportim, 6 + roof, 230,000. Exclusive to Anglo Saxon. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Capri, garden flat, 200sq.m., splendid view to Old City. Exclusive to Anglo Saxon. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Har Net, 4 rooms, storeroom, starting from 54,000 including VAT. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Har Net, 4, 70,000, 4 + garden, 75,000. Anglo Saxon, Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Kiryat Wolfson, 5, splendid view, partially furnished, 280,000. Exclusive to Anglo Saxon. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Malat Elsholim and Mekor Lavan. Har Net Dor, Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Talpiot, 4 rooms, spacious, additions, no agents. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

6 room cottage at price of 4 room flat, 65,000. Exclusive to Anglo Saxon. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

1st floor 119,000 including VAT, wonderful view, immediate occupancy. Exclusive to Anglo Saxon. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Beit Hakarmel center, 50sq.m., 3, dinette, heating. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Beit Hakarmel, Hammer, 314, 4th floor, heating, storeroom, 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Haportim, 314, 2nd floor, 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Heizung, 3 small for sale, excellent location, separate entrance. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Beit Shimon center, 3 well arranged, 1st floor, also kitchen. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Beit Hakarmel, 3, heating, 80, phone, 60,000. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

For serious, Beit Hakarmel, 2, large + small + dinette, new kitchen, 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Har Net, 3 rooms, storeroom, starting from 54,000 including VAT. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Kiryat Shalom, 314, 2nd floor, balconies, 79,000. Anglo Saxon, Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Malat Elsholim, Mekor Lavan, Har Net Dor, Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Alexandria, 314, 2nd floor, well arranged, 2nd floor, 22,000. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Beit Hakarmel, 3, heating, 80, phone, 60,000. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

For serious, Beit Hakarmel, 2, large + small + dinette, new kitchen, 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

5 furnished rooms, French Hill, fantastic view, for year from July. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Beit Hakarmel, for summer months, 3 bedrooms, quiet, furnished. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Center, 2 1/2 rooms, phone, heating, 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

For traditional, Kiryat Moshe, Michal, 2nd floor, 11, large solar, cupboards, must sell. Globus Realty, 631242.

Givat Oranin, special cottage, 4 1/2, wonderful view. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Heart of Talpiot, 4, very special, private entrance, garden, immediate. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Jabotinsky, 3 1/2, unfurnished, phone, separate entrance. Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

Kiryat Moshe, 5 lovely, Michael Starr (Malkin), Tel. 03-93723, 6, Shul Avner.

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WRONG MAN FOR THE JOB

'Mandelbaum was feeble, afraid of responsibility'

AVI TEMKIN

EVER SINCE he was appointed governor of the Bank of Israel in late 1981, Moshe Mandelbaum has been the wrong man, in the wrong place, at the wrong time. He has always been one step behind developments, grappling with yesterday's problems, running away from responsibilities. It was the economy's misfortune that such a feeble man stood at the helm of the central bank during the turbulent days of 1982 and 1983.

From the findings of the Bejski Commission of Inquiry on the bank shares scandal, it emerges that the governor's fear of responsibility dominated his attitude towards the commercial banks' manipulation of their own shares' prices. During the two years which preceded the crisis, Mandelbaum killed whatever initiative was tried to deal with the issue. True, the manipulation of the shares already existed when Mandelbaum was appointed to his post, and former governor Arnon Gafni should be held responsible for this; but this is no excuse for the lack of courage shown by Mandelbaum.

The commission of inquiry found that Mandelbaum refused "categorically" to discuss the issue. Moreover,

in 1982 and 1983 he prevented the inclusion in the central bank's annual report of the parts dealing with the problems and dangers involved in the "regulation" of bank shares. On this issue Mandelbaum clashed with the head of the Bank of Israel's research department, Mordechai Fraenkel.

Mandelbaum has recently joined the chorus of bankers attacking the Bejski Commission. He has stated that he could not have ended the "regulation" by himself, since this would have created a crisis. He has added that, given the lack of a comprehensive economic plan and the collaboration of the then finance minister, Yoram Aridor, it would have been irresponsible to order the banks to stop the manipulation.

In such statements Mandelbaum has repeated arguments which the commission of inquiry not only did not "ignore", as he claims, but in fact rejected after close scrutiny. At the very beginning of its remarks about the Bank of Israel, the commission report says that, even from the point of view of the powers and authority granted the Bank of Israel by law, it was not only its right, but its

duty to intervene to stop the manipulation of bank share value. This means that, even from a narrow legal point of view, Mandelbaum's argument cannot stand. It was his legal duty to act, and he failed to do so.

OTHER FINDINGS of the report make Mandelbaum's attempts to explain his inaction even more dubious. For example, if Mandelbaum had wanted the collaboration of the Treasury to deal with the problem, then there would have been nothing more logical than to raise the issue with the finance minister. But according to the report, he failed to do so. This inaction was consistent with his fear of the issue and his desire to find a *modus vivendi* to terms with the problems it raised.

Two additional examples recorded in the report suffice to document such an attitude. In late 1981, on the eve of Mandelbaum's appointment, a committee comprising the former examiner of banks, Oded Messer, capital market commissioner Ben Ami Tzuckerman, Securities Authority head Michael Arnon and Tel Aviv Stock Exchange chairman Meir Heth was asked by Aridor to present him with recommendations regarding the problems raised by the "regulation" practices.

Messer testified before the commission of inquiry that he had shown Mandelbaum a draft of the committee's report, and the latter ordered him to freeze the entire issue. Surprisingly, Mandelbaum



Moshe Mandelbaum under pressure during the Bejski hearings.

claimed that Messer never showed him such a draft and that, moreover, he never mentioned the existence of the document or the committee. So the governor wanted the commission to believe that the examiner of banks had taken part in a secret committee dealing with a cardinal problem of the economy, and had presented the

finance minister with recommendations about this problem, but had not informed the new governor of the central bank of such a development. The Bejski commission simply refused to believe Mandelbaum.

The second example also refers to the issues raised by Messer. The four-man committee had recom-

mended not allowing new share issues by the commercial banks. Mandelbaum testified that such issue had been raised in his conversations with Messer. Strangely enough, at a meeting of the central bank advisory board in July 1982, Mandelbaum proudly claimed credit that, due to his intervention, the finance minister had approved an issue of bank shares worth \$5.5 billion, at that date's prices. Thus, either he ignored whatever advice he got from Messer or he simply preferred not to clash with the all-powerful commercial banks.

SO GREATLY did Mandelbaum fear the slightest mention of the "regulation" that, as late as September 1983, he convinced the then head of the central bank advisory committee, MK Avraham Shapira, not to raise the issue. Mandelbaum promised that a committee would "study" the situation and that the problem would be discussed "within a small forum." The Bejski Commission found only harsh words for such an attitude. By that time the economy was on the eve of breakdown. The banks were buying tens of millions of dollars worth of their own shares every day and a crisis was around the corner. And here was the governor, promising to "study" the issue and to form a new committee made "recommendations" — no need to worry, no need for a sense of urgency. In Mandelbaum's terms, this meant yet another effort to look the other way, hoping that others would take care of the problem.

The commission of inquiry found that, despite the fears of a possible crisis connected to the banks' shares, no plans were prepared at the central bank for such an eventuality. Again, this is not the kind of attitude one would expect from a governor of the Bank of Israel looking for ways to handle the problem, preparing himself for the worst. Rather, it is the behaviour of a man fearful of responsibilities.

Finally, one must mention the issue of the foreign currency used by the banks to finance the manipulation of their shares' prices. From the date of his appointment, Mandelbaum refused to grant the banks credits in shekels that would help to finance the purchase of their own shares. This would have meant taking responsibility for their actions. But the governor did nothing to stop them from importing hundreds of millions of dollars from abroad for such purposes. He only demanded from them to use the imported money only for purposes of manipulation. The explanation for this is relatively easy: no special permit was needed for the import of foreign currency and thus no direct responsibility lay on Mandelbaum's shoulders for such action. Thus the live-and-let-live attitude prevailed. The Bank of Israel did not ask many questions and the banks continued importing dollars until October 1983, when the crisis erupted.

By then, the banks had brought in almost a billion dollars to back their shares.

A light in the gloom

PINHAS LANDAU

THE PUBLIC'S attention is taken up — and rightly so — with the problem of how to get rid of failed bankers. But there are bankers, even in Israel, who have not failed, but have actually succeeded remarkably well. The best of this very select club, Zadik Bino of First International Bank, moved this week from the post of managing-director — in effect chief executive officer — to that of chairman of the board. The hand of fate so arranged things that, at the very time the failures were going on, or fighting to save their skins, the successes moved ahead.

Bino's switch from running the day-to-day affairs of First International to planning and overseeing the implementation of the bank's general strategy has been on the cards for some time. In the years since he took over the running of the bank in 1980, it has become the most consistently profitable in the country. It has grown steadily, but not dramatically, because it has always insisted in putting the emphasis on profit rather than on growth for its own sake. This kept it out of the lunatic expansion of the banking industry in the Seventies (it was only founded in 1972) and hence out of the need to "regulate" its shares. Thus it watched as the Israeli banking system went from boom to phoney boom to bust, then to begin the painful process of recovery which is still in its early stages.

During that time, Bino selected his targets carefully, refusing to be drawn into chasing a market share greater than the 6-9 per cent of the total cake that he thought he could swallow. He took on the big banks in specific areas, such as savings schemes and, more recently, current accounts, where his market research indicated that he had a relative advantage.

Almost inevitably, he won. The result is that the other banks can't

bear hearing about First International, its successes and its methods.

BUT THE METHODS are merely a return to first principles. Bino believes that if he sticks to the basic principles, he won't go far wrong. In the long run, he says, if you do things correctly you will be OK. Conversely, if you do things wrong for long enough, you will undoubtedly find yourself up the creek.

To Bino, for instance, it is axiomatic that a business outfit — even a bank, and even in Israel where banks have been turned into social services — should not engage in an activity unless it can make a profit from it. He refuses any kind of deal that doesn't meet this criterion, particularly those in which different services are interlinked, such as making a loan in return for a deposit.

He has thereby avoided cluttering up his balance-sheet with large sums that generate no income, and his branches and offices with personnel engaged in tasks that contribute nothing to the bottom line.

His attitude to those branches and personnel is equally unorthodox by the standards of Israeli banking. For instance, he insists that everybody work on the job. Not only do they all punch time-cards when they enter and leave their work place — and that means everybody, from Bino down — but they have to spend their time working.

Bino has just finished a prolonged struggle with the works committee over their demands that members of the national committee be allowed to engage in their organizational activities during working hours, as well as benefiting from other perks that have become norms for such people in the Israeli economy, and

certainly in the big banks.

He fought the issue from the level of the bank's work committee through their section in the Histadrut and up to Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar. And won. Because he insisted that his concept of how people should work must hold sway at First International — or else the bank could look for a new manager.

"If I let the works committee make management decisions, I am effectively no longer in control. And then as soon as the opportunity arises, they'll get rid of me — and quite rightly," says Bino in this context.

ANOTHER peculiar idea he seems to have picked up is that people should be paid in line with their efforts and results. Each branch is assessed quarterly, and its manager has to explain whether projected targets were or were not met and what he expects to do in the coming quarter.

At the end of the day, the efforts show in the bottom line. Last year, First International turned a gross profit of over \$40m. (the tax people took most of it, but that's a separate story). It was then in the control of the Danot company's receivers and they had to approve all unusual transactions. Bino forced them to authorize the payment of the staff's bonus before the results were published. "Without the staff there would be no profit. They have to see something beyond the figures in the press release."

Bino makes the same demands on himself. He works long hours, all of them on bank business. Just as he believes that a bank should be engaged in banking, and not run invest-

ment, insurance, real-estate and high-tech outfits, so he believes that bankers too should concentrate on their business.

He is paid well — a personal application of his general philosophy. This also clashes with a widely-held approach to Israeli business, which says that success may not be rewarded in hard cash. Presumably the personal satisfaction is sufficient.

JUST HOW deep-rooted the anti-business approach is was illustrated last week by the business weekly, *Kesefim*. In a half-baked exposé attempting to prove that First International did in fact "regulate" its shares in 1983, and that the Bejski Commission had wrongly assumed that it had not done so, it made great play of the fact that Bino had received a loan with which he bought a large number of First International shares when that company went public in November 1982. In August 1983, Bino sold part of his holding and repaid the loan.

The article claims, with very flimsy evidence and a great deal of inspired guesswork, that the bank held up the share price during the summer of 1983 and that Bino and other insiders sold out in good time, before the game ended and the price fell sharply.

The facts, however, would seem to indicate that the bank did not support its own shares, and that the price was falling both before and after Bino sold. From his viewpoint and on an objective basis, he did the right thing. In fact, what needs to be asked is what took him so long, not why he did what he did.

As for the mock horror in the article regarding the fact that Bino and then-chairman David Golan got the opportunity to buy so many shares and thereby made a profit of millions of dollars, the question to be asked — assuming all the figures are correct — is, so what? So the people at the top of a highly successful company get paid a lot — what of it? So they get stock options, and other favourable treatment — why not?

That's how it is in the big world outside the pseudo-socialist glass-house. If the shares and options and so forth were declared and not given under the table, then not only was no harm done but others could usefully emulate the approach. If, on the other hand, there was a cover-up, then by all means crucify the people involved. But that wasn't the attitude displayed by *Kesefim*.

What the article objected to was the idea that people should be allowed to make millions of dollars. The inability to accept that successful companies should pay their top management if they succeed is the other side of the coin that says they have no reason to throw them out if they fail.

Those who believe in and promote the orthodox Israeli business approach are now reaping the fruits from the management norms they have inculcated — inefficiency, losses and the unwillingness to link personal and corporate fates.

The generally gloomy background does, however, contain a few rays of light, notable among which is Zadik Bino's policy and record at the First International Bank.

Taxing problems

Purse strings / DAVID KRIVINE

OUR SYSTEM of income tax tries to be fair, but has a serious shortcoming. The Treasury currently says to each separate individual: "How much do you earn? If your earnings derive from a salary you don't have to answer that question. Your employer will."

What it should be saying is: "How big is the total income — from all sources — of you and your wife together? Your employers don't know, so please file a report with us."

This second prescription sounds rough, but according to a study by Yoram Gabbai (the deputy commissioner of internal revenue) and Orit Even-Shoshan, due to be published shortly by the Israel Centre for Social Policy Studies, it has merits.

Look at the situation today. Poor people are allowed a refund of their national insurance contribution. Let us take two families. In one, the husband earns NIS 1,000 a month and his wife does not work (she looks after the children). In the other, the husband earns NIS 1,500 and the wife NIS 375 in a part-time job. They have no children. Together, their income totals NIS 1,875.

Who gets the refund, the family earning NIS 1,000 or the family earning NIS 1,875?

Answer: the family earning NIS 1,875. Anybody earning more than NIS 792 gets no refund. The husband in the first family A earns NIS 1,000 so he gets nothing. The wife in the second family B earns NIS 375, so she gets her national insurance back.

There is talk of taxing old-age pensions. Let us take two individuals this time. One has a pension of NIS 1,000 a month and no other income. The other entered the pension scheme rather late in life and gets only NIS 600 but still does some work, earning NIS 400, and has an income from capital of NIS 300. So his receipts from all sources come to NIS 1,300.

Who pays more tax, the pensioner living on NIS 1,000 or the one living on NIS 1,300? You've guessed it: the former. The authorities are unaware of the latter's other income. Being an old-age pensioner he does not have to tell them anything. Nor does his employer! Small salaries not taxable at source do not have to be reported.

MOST READERS will be briding by now. This is just another trick, they must be saying, to extort more money from us. Not so, Gabbai and Even-Shoshan aim to give the Treasury the same revenue as before, but in a more equitable manner.

This is what they propose. Today you pay 20 per cent on your first NIS 500 a month of taxable income, 30 per cent on NIS 500-NIS 900, and progressively more up to the ceiling, which is 60 per cent on NIS 2,900 and above.

They propose pushing up the income ceiling for each tax grade by 60 per cent. Under their family-taxation plan, the 20 per cent will be levied on incomes up to NIS 800 (instead of NIS 500), the 30 per cent

on incomes up to NIS 1,440 (instead of NIS 900), and the 60 per cent will be incurred at NIS 4,640 (instead of NIS 2,900).

How does that affect us taxpayers? If we are a one-earner family we shall pay less tax unless we earn quite a big income. If we are two earners we shall pay more tax, but our position will still be easier than the one-earner family's.

If we have income from other sources we shall be taxed on that too, with the consolation that our total tax will still be smaller than it would be if the tax-on-everything applied at present rates.

Let us take two families again. Both live decently on an income of NIS 2,850. In one, all the money is earned by the husband. He pays NIS 930 in tax. In the other, the husband earns half (NIS 1,425) and the wife half (NIS 1,425). Each pays NIS 300 in tax, or a total of NIS 600.

Under the system here proposed, the two families would be charged less than NIS 930 if only the husband worked (NIS 785), but more than NIS 600 if both worked (NIS 675).

So why should the wife go out to work? Because if she does not and relies on her husband's NIS 1,425 alone, the family's net after-tax income will be NIS 1,170; whereas if both work and each earns that sum, their joint net income will be NIS 2,175, or not far short of double.

The new plan offers another benefit. The present system grants no tax reduction for children (since the National Insurance Institute provides a child allowance).

Let me qualify that statement. If the wife does not work, no tax benefit is granted for the children. But if she does work, she enjoys a rebate of NIS 33 per child.

Thus, a father of three whose wife does not work receives a tax refund

of only NIS 33 (authorized for a non-working wife), regardless of whether there are children or not. If the wife does work, the refund for the three children is NIS 99, the purpose being to encourage the wife to work.

Under the proposed family-tax system the three-child family would get the whole NIS 99, whether the wife worked or whether she didn't.

Official ceremonies are boring. They are particularly boring in Israel because they are so repetitive. The Independence Day parade is identical every year, down to the last present arms, bugle-blast, torch lighting and exchange of flags.

I yield to no one in my respect for Israel's creation and achievements. But does it really boil down to this rudimentary display of square-bashing? Military drill can have a spectacular effect if performed by large masses in perfect unison.

Instead, we see on our television screens small groups marching without any great precision. Whatever shreds of mass rhythm they may contrive are frittered away by close-ups, substituting individual awkwardness for collective harmony.

As if that were not enough, we have to witness, on the sole programme that Israeli TV has to offer, the distribution of the Israel Prize, with handshakes and more handshakes until the gorge rises. I do not speak of the self-congratulatory orations dimmed into our ears all day long.

The Independence celebrations could be artistically creative, different each year and exciting. Must we reduce them to this terrible banality?

The Economic Pages are edited by Shlomo Maoz

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MARKET PLACE

Argentine inflation looms again

By ANDRES WOLBERG-STOK
BUENOS AIRES (Reuters).

Argentina's inflation, reined in since the introduction of an ambitious anti-inflation plan last June, is bouncing back and some international bankers forecast it will settle at around five per cent a month.

The new burst of price rises could herald trouble for the government of President Raul Alfonsín in its dealings with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and creditor banks on the country's \$50 billion foreign debt, the bankers added.

Inflation, which topped 1,100 per cent in the year ended last June, was about 30 per cent in the ten months since then.

Monthly rates between July and February averaged 2.9 per cent, touching a low of 1.7 per cent in February. But March and April saw price rises of 4.6 and 4.7 per cent, amid a timid official thaw of the "Plan Austral" freeze on wages and prices.

Squeezed between the pressure from trade unions on one side, and industrialists on the other, the government allowed employers to raise wages on condition the costs were not passed on to prices while at the same time clearing some price increases.

This week, the trade secretariat unveiled a package which clamped maximum prices on only 50 essential products and set up a mechanism for official authorization for price increases.

The country's 500 leading companies will have to submit cost reports before raising prices. Smaller businesses will need to file for official clearance only if their annual earnings exceed \$5 million. Those below this level are merely required to notify the government of any price increases.

"It's a highly complex type of package," a senior foreign banker said. "The government is trying to free up somewhat, while controlling undue transfers of costs to prices."

Argentina's 1986 budget, still working its way through Congress, foresees inflation of only 25 per cent this year.

But the foreign banker said: "We're thinking more in terms of 60 per cent." Another senior banker said current projections made a five per cent monthly inflation rate likely over the next year.

Although this in itself may not hurt Argentina's dealings with the IMF or with creditor banks, it could lead to a surge in the fiscal deficit due to wage demands from state employees and from those in the more than 300 companies in state hands, the bankers said.

A source in Argentina's creditor bank steering committee said banks would be looking for signals from an IMF team now in Buenos Aires to monitor compliance with targets governing a \$1.42-billion stand-by loan that is about to expire.

"The IMF may compromise on inflation if fiscal deficit targets are met, but the government must raise real revenue and cut expenditure," one of the bankers said.

The bankers said the "Plan Austral" still has considerable political support both at home and among creditors.

But the lack of reinvestment in capital goods despite a recent rise in industrial activity points to a lack of long-term confidence, the sources added.

Pressure on the dollar austral exchange rate is slack because of attractive interest rates which stand at up to two percentage points above inflation, they said.

"The crash for the 'Plan Austral' could come if investors start seeing a real heating up of inflation," one of the bankers said.

The Israel Argentina parallel

By SHLOMO MAOZ

Israel and Argentina succeeded beyond all expectations in curbing inflation and providing their people with a long-forgotten sense of stability.

Following the severe austerity measures implemented in both countries, it was only natural for some problems to emerge. Vested interests put pressure on decision-makers to go back to the "good old days" by demanding price increases, wage increases and state grants.

As long as the interest paid by the government and the central banks was high, people had no incentive to purchase foreign currency. But the minute interest rates became negative, as inflation gradually goes up, the danger of a run on the dollar will again be around the corner.

WALDHEIM

(Continued from Page One)

Prime Minister Peres appeared more cautious than Mada'at yesterday, saying: "We can't afford the luxury of saying anything we can't prove. The questions Waldheim has been asked are grave and pointed, and his answers have been evasive and unsatisfactory."

Speaking to an annual reunion of Reali School graduates in Haifa, Peres said: "We asked the Justice Ministry...to come to a responsible conclusion. If Waldheim is found guilty - and it does not matter whether he is elected or not - we will treat him as a man with a Nazi mark of Cain on his forehead."

President Herzog said yesterday that one of the mysteries of the Waldheim case is the silence of the Yugoslav and Greek governments.

While the Israeli investigation of Waldheim is continuing, Yugoslavia - which sought to try Waldheim on war crimes charges in 1948, does not intend to release its files on him yet.

A Jewish group in contact with Yugoslav officials said in Los Angeles that Yugoslavia will not release its files before the June 8 election in Austria.

The Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies said its legal representative in Belgrade had reported the decision was made by Yugoslavia's ruling body so as not to interfere in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country.

There was also no indication whether Yugoslavia would release its files after the election.

In Athens yesterday, the Speaker of the Parliament announced that his country would respond positively to a request from Israel to furnish any documents relating to Waldheim's wartime service during the Nazi occupation of Greece.

Speaker Yiannis Alogoskoufis said that officials would search through all available records, although he doubted whether valid documents would in fact be located.

In New York, the executive director of the World Jewish Congress said there is "no excuse" for U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese not to have acted on the recommendation of Neal Sher, director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, that Waldheim be barred from the U.S. as a war criminal.

Expressing concern that the Justice Department may be delaying taking a stand on barring Waldheim until after the Austrian elections on June 8, the official, Elan Steinberg commented: "By not acting on (Sher's recommendation), it is the Justice Department that is in a sense interfering in the Austrian elections."

If Kurt Waldheim was a shoe salesman he would certainly have been barred by now from the U.S.

The WJC has released another photograph of Waldheim during World War II, taken in the town of Podgorica in southern Yugoslavia in May 1943. It shows Waldheim standing alongside several high officers of the Prinz Eugen SS Division, including its notorious chief, Maj. Gen. Arthur Phleps.

The day after the photo was taken according to the WJC, the Prinz Eugen Division embarked on Operation Black, an anti-partisan drive during which 15,000 Yugoslav civilians were slaughtered.

THATCHER

(Continued from Page One)

forward to Britain's presidency with some degree of optimism," he said.

The official characterized relations with Britain as having reached "a distant phase of normality" after a period in which they were overshadowed "by prejudices on both sides."

He indicated that Peres will urge Thatcher to back European involvement in his so-called "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East - an effort to get the West to finance economic development in the region and so reduce the risk of war.

Thatcher is also likely to hear some straight talking from Israeli leaders on the subject of Britain's recent massive arms deal with Saudi Arabia.

She will be left in no doubt that Israel sees the sale as a grave threat to its security, the official indicated.

"All arms supplied to Arab countries at war with us, whether they are classified as moderate or not, constitutes a menace to Israel. We are certainly more concerned about this than about the British arms embargo on Israel that has existed since the Lebanon War. Even if this were lifted, Britain would not become a large exporter of arms to Israel," he added.

Special security measures will be taken during the visit during which Thatcher will be accompanied by her

husband, Denis, who has a separate itinerary planned for him.

Thatcher is scheduled to meet Palestinian leaders from the administration territories. The British Embassy has declined to name those scheduled to take part in what are described as "unofficial" talks.

In Jerusalem, she is to meet Ilana Friedman, the sister of Prisoner of Zion Ida Nudel. Thatcher has taken a continuing interest in the fate of Soviet Jewry and has spoken out vigorously on the subject of human rights in the Soviet Union.

The British premier's political meetings will include sessions with the prime minister, defence minister, foreign minister and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. She will also be the guest of President Herzog and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Other stops on her itinerary include Yad Vashem, the Weizmann Institute and Arid-Zone Research Institute at Sede Boker.

The British prime minister will also visit Ashkelon during her stay in Israel, where she will attend the cornerstone-laying ceremony for a comprehensive school. An Ashkelon neighbourhood has been adopted by British Jewry under Project Renewal.

The visit will be Thatcher's fourth to Israel, the last being in 1976.

Protecting the economic plan

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The government is determined to avoid wage increases in the coming months because it thinks they could wreck the achievements of the economic plan. Government officials were encouraged by the report of the Central Bureau of Statistics yesterday that consumer prices rose only by about half a percentage point during the first half of the month. But they were concerned about possible developments on the wage front, which could put heavy pressure on prices.

The officials said that the Consumer Price Index will rise by about 1.5 per cent during May. Wage earners are due to receive a cost-of-living increase in their June wages, payable early in July, if inflation is at least 1.3 per cent. Thus, if the index rises as expected by 1.5 per cent, workers will get an increment of 5.8 per cent. Nevertheless there are officials who still hope the monthly inflation rate will not be higher than the C-o-L allowance threshold.

The publication of the fortnightly price estimates was followed by a meeting of the economic stabilization plan monitoring committee, the body set up last year to follow economic developments and make policy recommendations. Committee members agreed that it was imperative to avoid any wage increases

above the increment which will be granted as a C-o-L allowance.

Professor Michael Bruno, one of the architects of the economic plan and a candidate for the post of Governor of the Bank of Israel, said after the meeting that net wages had already increased some 5 per cent above the level of last year. He said this was the result of the adjustment in tax brackets, the drop in inflation and unauthorized wage increases in the private sector.

Bruno also said that there is no need for a devaluation of the shekel as long as there is no increase in wages. But if salaries increase, he said, inflation would eventually bounce back.

Treasury Director-General Emanuel Sharon said that during the last months domestic demand for goods has picked up. Nevertheless, he said, there was no need for immediate counter-measures. Sharon also

stressed the importance of avoiding wage rises in the coming months.

The participants in the meeting said that the profitability of exports is still at reasonable levels. They added that the effects on production costs of the payment of Cost-of-Living increment could be offset by reducing employers' payments to National Insurance. They said the government could finance this measure, provided government spending was kept within budget limits.

Despite this, Prime Minister Shimon Peres is due to convene a meeting today on the situation of export industries. Peres was urged to call the meeting by Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, who has drafted a plan designed to boost export profits.

Sharon proposes dropping interest rates on Bank of Israel loans to exporters, reducing their payments to the NII and increasing payments to them from exchange rate insurance schemes.

Lufthansa orders 15 Boeings for \$2.1 billion

SEATTLE (AFP). - Boeing announced a \$2.1 billion order from West Germany's Lufthansa for 15 Boeing 747-400 airliners to replace existing Boeings on non-stop flights to Singapore, Los Angeles, Hong Kong and Sao Paulo.

Fuel savings of 10 to 18 per cent

will be achieved compared with existing planes on these non-stopover services. The planes will be delivered from February 1989 onwards.

Over the years, Lufthansa and its subsidiary Condor have ordered a total of 209 airliners from Boeing, of which 20 are still to be delivered.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	118.12	+0.58%
Non-Bank Index	141.95	+1.58%
Arrangement	107.66	+0.02%
Insurance	186.53	+0.60%
Commerce, Services	192.73	+2.38%
Real Estate	174.06	+1.20%
Industrials	130.53	+0.90%
Textiles	163.96	+1.12%
Metals	128.42	+2.03%
Electronics	102.90	-0.14%
Chemicals	127.73	+0.78%
Industrial Invest.	121.87	+1.85%
Investment Co.	145.39	+4.45%
General Bond Index	107.87	+0.09%
Index-linked Bonds	108.03	+0.12%
Fully-linked	111.20	+0.13%
Partially-linked	107.53	+0.11%
Dollar-linked Bonds	88.85	+0.04%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	105.44	+0.14%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	107.39	+0.01%
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.15	+0.23%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 10,161,500
Arrangement	NIS 2,138,900
Non-bank	NIS 8,022,000
Bonds - total	NIS 4,110,200
Index-linked	NIS 2,871,300
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,238,900
Treasury Bills	NIS 448,900

Share Movements:

Advances	193 (178)
of which 5%+	40 (33)
"buyers only"	12 (40)
Declines	79 (108)
of which 5%+	14 (14)
"sellers only"	1 (0)
Unchanged	112 (100)
Trading Halt	45 (46)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	115.4%
5% fully-linked	Rises to 1%

4.25% fully-linked	Falls to 2%
50% linked	Rises to 1%
90% linked	Stable
Double-linked	Rises to 3%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Rises to 0.5%
Rimon	Slightly mixed
Gilboa	Mixed to 1%
For. Curr.	
denominated	Mixed to 2%
Treasury Bills	1.21% to 1.49%
(monthly yield)	

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	11.67%
Unit 0.1	11.15%
Discount A	11.46%
Mizrahi r.	11.38%
Hapoalim r.	11.48%
General A	11.47%
Leumi stock	11.54%
Fin. Trade 1	10.62%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	% 100NIS change
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Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1148	866	-
General non-arr.	28000	97	-
First Int'l	3255	2482	-
RBI	3901	5351	+2.4

Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	81750	479	-
Unit 0.1	10450	200	+0.7
Discount	104820	200	-
Mizrahi	33850	303	-
Hapoalim r.	86750	851	+0.0
General A	142550	38	-
Leumi 0.1	35380	1482	-
Fin. Trade	47900	-	-

Mortgage Banks			
Leumi mort. r.	5120	299	-1.9
Dev. Mort.	1400	1342	-
Mishkan r.	2559	2284	+10.0
Tefahot r.	13800	198	-1.1
Merav r.	4710	400	+4.4

Financial Institutions			
Agri-C	55690	11	-0.1
Ind. Dev. DD	not trading		
Cit. Lending 0.1	8727	243	-0.7

Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r.	1000	150	+5.8
Hasmon 1	545	28678	-
Phoenix 0.1	1595	795	+1.8
Hamishner	1000	100	-
Memorah 1	7850	4	-
Sehar 1	4600	344	+8.7
Zion Hold. 1	16200	10	-

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Asarim	380	1098	-
Elion	34250	83	-0.7
Africa Int. 0.1	24250	700	+3.1
Dankner	5000	2478	-
Prop. & Bldg.	2850	2478	-
Revolet 0.1	4521	68	+0.5
ILDC r.	50700	77	+0.8
Rassco r.	8980	209	-
Mahadim	7040	1728	+10.0
Hedim	1120	2028	+0.9

Industrials			
Dubak b	3890	1506	+5.1
PT-Zet 1	2255	911	+0.4
Sunfrost	8050	271	+0.5
Elite	14870	241	-0.7
Adgar	85	2953	-1.2
Argaman r.	13270	508	+2.6
Delta G 1	3525	1245	+1.7
Maquette 1	30614	15	+0.0
Eagle 1	12401	186	+3.8
Revolet 0.1	3850	667	+2.1
Schoellern	15350	103	-
Rogovin	3818	795	+3.2
Urdan 0.1 r.	12250	187	+1.2
Is. Con Co. 1	1005	2588	+3.3
Zion Cables	2475	512	-
Packer Steel	7611	107	+5.0
Elbit 3 r	445000	38	-

Trade & Services			
Mail Exrs	4150	69	-
Supernel 2	5390	3233	+2.9
Delek r	5620	264	+21.8
Lightstar	15008	364	+21.8
Cold Storage	2965	b.o.d.	+5.0
Dan Hotels	3831	3	-
Yarden Hotel	3000	69	-
Hilon 1	11500	40	-6.1
Tsim 1	1859	225	+3.0

Elion	394500	15	-0.1
Art	32400	128	-0.3
Cit. Electronics	2691	1598	-
Spectronix 1	2220	565	+1.4
T.A.T. 1	3885	367	-4.4
Ackerman 1	1500	287	-2.7
Agan 5	16788	396	-
Alfonso	1470	238	+1.4
Dexter	4134	b.o.d.	+5.0
Fertilisers	843	5888	-
Haifa Chem.	55100	32	+0.2
Teva r.	16200	397	+0.7
Deat Sea r	540	17083	+3.1
Petrochem.	3650	113	+7.2
Nea Chem.	13850	87	+3.8
Frutaron	19650	135	+2.6
Hedera Paper	6196	284	+1.1
Central Trade	5480000	-	-1.6
Koor p.	1446	33357	+3.0

Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	4000	3588	+2.3
Elion	2928	1445	+5.3
AFK 1	not trading		
Gahelot	1749	410	+0.1
Israel Corp. 1	7000	429	+0.7
Wolfson 1 r	118000	4	+7.8
Hapoalim Inv.	5145	b.o.1	+5.0
Leumi Invest.	4289	160	-0.6
Discount Invest.	2481	7777	+2.9
Mizrahi Invest.	15504	38	-
Cit. 10	878	5851	+9.5
Landco 0.1	10000	10	-
Pama 0.1	8864	65	+3.0

Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	12550	94	-
J.O.E.L.	1535	1345	+1.1

Abbreviations:			
s.o. sellers only			
b.o. buyers only			
b. bearer			
r. registered			



Z-200 Advanced PC (AT compatible)

Portable Z-171 PC

Z-158 PC

Low-Cost Compatible Z-1

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Stumbling over ourselves

MAY IT REST in peace, the anti-racism bill.
 Technically, the bill was only referred from the plenum, where it was supposed to be passed Wednesday afternoon into the Penal Code, back to the Law Committee for consideration of a last-minute government amendment. But in effect the bill is now dead, and the chances of its early resurrection are not too pleasing. MK Meir Kahane, chief of the country's small racist gang, and chief intended victim of the bill, is entitled to gloat over his victory.

It was handed to him on a platter by politicians many of whom claim to heartily execrate his racist beliefs, or at least methods.

An autopsy may reveal that the bill was in its original form — despite gestation of more than a year — less than a model of useful legislation. The term "racism" was adopted in order to embrace persecution, defamation, hostility and violence on grounds not only of race but also of nationality and religion. It might have been wiser to focus on the bill's true purpose — to proscribe Kahane-type incitement against the country's Arab minority, which can hardly be viewed as a separate race.

Nomenclature apart, the restriction of the bill's ambit to incitement to racism was itself unwise. Surely discrimination, and violence, on grounds of nationality and religion are no less reprehensible. Efforts to get them written into the bill were unfortunately defeated in committee.

But the reason the bill finally came a cropper was due to opposition by the "religious lobby," led by the Orthodox parties' more militant deputies. These deputies feared that by outlawing not only racism in general, but also "Rabbi" Kahane's practice of relying on Judaism's sacred writings to buttress his racist teachings, the Knesset might place the sacred writings themselves outside the pale. Rather than rally the rabbinical establishment to Judaism's defence against the Kahaneite perversion, they insisted on a blanket exculpation of tradition and halacha from the charge of racism.

Up to a point, the "religious lobby" had a valid case. Surely religious ceremony and prayer could not be affected by any anti-racism legislation: it would be unthinkable to fault a Jew for congratulating himself — as in the well-known prayer — on not having been born a gentile. But an amendment that would make that clear was held to be unsatisfactory.

On Wednesday, with the bill set for the decisive vote, the Alignment-Likud coalition made a valiant effort to meet the balance-holding religious parties at least halfway by agreeing to add the requirement of a proof of intention to any finding of incitement to racism. This was meant to ensure that an innocent reading of, say, the great Rambam, should not be held blameworthy merely because an extremist had twisted the *Mishne Torah* to his own ends.

The original version of the bill did, in fact, include this requirement, but only where it was actually needed to establish a case — where, in other words, the facts, or the context, did not speak for themselves.

The attempted last-minute change raised the hackles not only of the Knesset's anti-clericalists but of the Law Committee itself, and for a reason, too. For it was that very requirement of a proof of intention that had made all existing legislation on incitement to communal hate and violence toothless in the face of the Kahaneite threat.

In the event the bill did not come up for a vote at all. The religious deputies, some of them at first sympathetic to the government's initiative, later decided it did not go nearly far enough. The Law Committee took the bill back, without setting any date for its release.

Is this, then, the end of any hope for the explicit banning of racism in all its forms by a parliament made up largely of members of a people that has suffered the most from racism in this century? Can this country's Knesset not concert action to shape a legal instrument sharp and discriminating enough to put Meir Kahane in the dock without at the same time smearing the reputation of Moshe Ben Maimon?

It would be a sign of intellectual bankruptcy and moral turpitude if this were the case. The mind rebels against the possibility that the Kach leader, though already effectively barred from running for the Knesset again, should remain free to spread his noxious doctrine throughout the land.

The true cost of cheaper oil

YEHUDA LITANI

FOR THE PAST 10 years, S., an East Jerusalem-born engineer, has lived in Kuwait where he worked in a big oil company. Every year he would come to Jerusalem for his summer vacation with a brand new car and a broad smile. "I prefer Jerusalem in every way," he used to say, "but in Kuwait I make 10 times as much as I would have made here."

A few weeks ago I met him again by chance in East Jerusalem. He had come, he said, for family reasons, not for his annual vacation. His broad grin had vanished. He looked worried. "I may have to leave Kuwait soon," he told me. "Some of my fellow Palestinians have already left for Europe and the U.S."

The recent drop in oil prices he said, is worrying most of the Palestinians working in the Gulf states. For many, this may mean losing their job and returning home to the East or West Bank. The only work he himself is trained for is oil engineering, and he is sure no Israeli oil company would be willing to hire him.

S.'s story should cause concern to many Israelis rejoicing at the decline of world oil prices. Palestinians laid off from work in the Gulf states may return home soon; others have already cancelled plans to leave for work in the oil states. The oil crisis, already shaking the economies of the surrounding Arab countries, could indirectly harm Israel's economy and security.

Tens of thousands of inhabitants of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem used to leave their homes every year, seeking work in Jordan or the Gulf states. Thousands of Palestinians who would once have found work in the

latter will now remain here, to join the Israeli labour force or swell the ranks of the unemployed.

Pockets of unemployment in the territories could create a heavy security burden for Israel. These pockets are the natural breeding ground for political agitation against the Israeli authorities.

Civil administration officials are already worried about the sharp decline in crossings of the Jordan river in both directions. The decline is not only in the number of people crossing, but in the volume of trade between the West Bank and the East Bank.

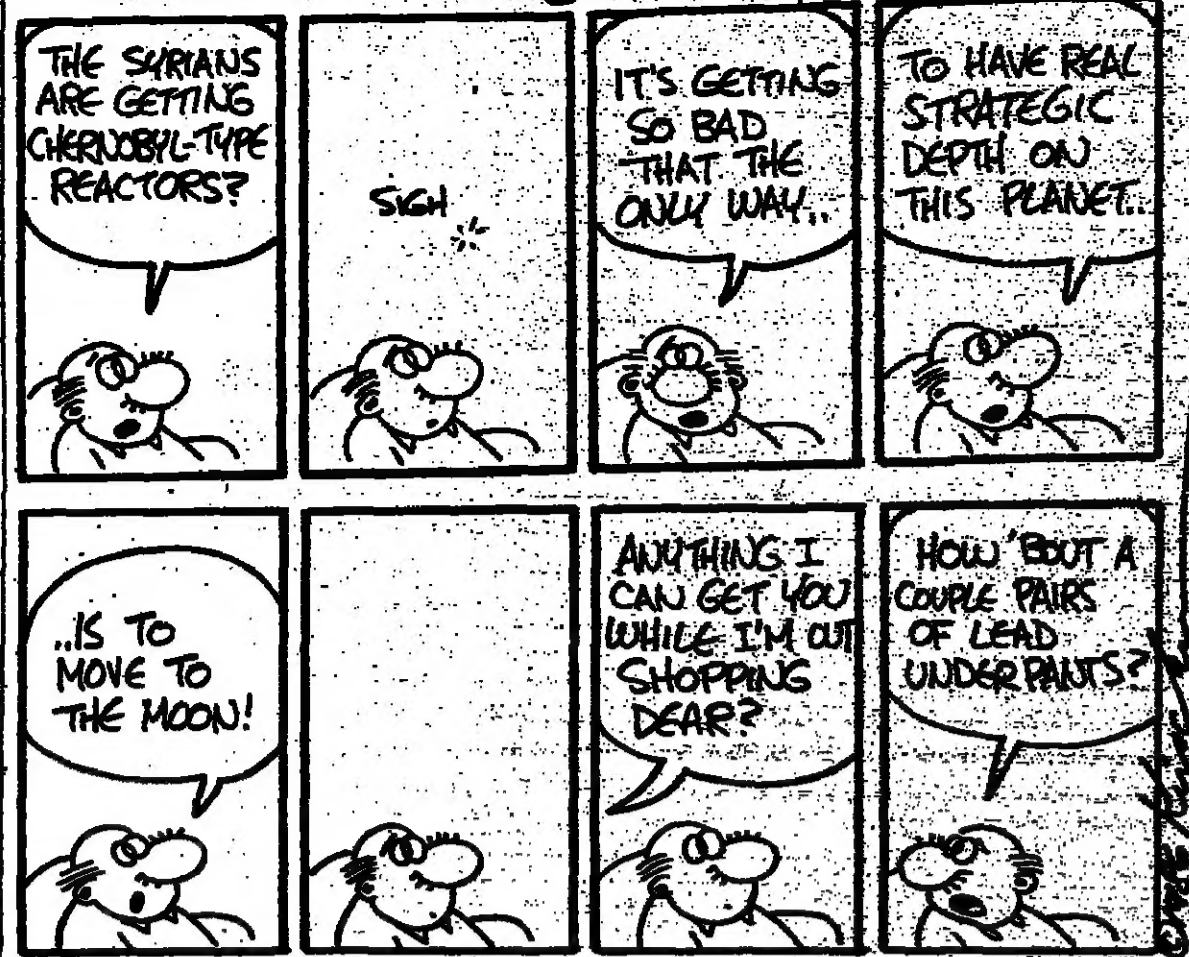
The oil crisis has greatly influenced Jordan's economy. The Hashemite kingdom cannot afford to import the same amount of West Bank agricultural and industrial products as it did three or four years ago.

As in the West Bank, many Palestinians may have to return to the East Bank from the oil states. Such a wave will add to Jordan's already rising unemployment rate. According to experts, it may reach 20-25 per cent before the end of the decade. By the government's own admission, the present rate is 6 per cent of the total labour force, or some 30,000 people.

Unemployment and a sharp decline in Jordan's revenue from taxes and capital transfers would have direct implications for the state's political stability.

The oil crisis is not the only reason for concern about Jordan's shaky economy. For years, Iraq was Jordan's natural market, but prolonged war with Iran has damaged its economy and caused a sharp decline in

The Friday Dry Bones



this trade.
 The dramatic drop in oil prices has also had an impact on two other neighbouring countries — Syria and Egypt. The Gulf states have drastically reduced their grants and loans to Egypt and Syria as well as Jordan, and there is now a real fear that hundreds of thousands of Syrians and Egyptians working there may have to return home. This will mean a serious decline in a main source of foreign currency for both countries, besides adding to their unemployment problems.

Egypt's already parlous balance of payments position seems set to de-

teriorate dramatically in 1986 as a result of events in the oil market. Egypt is believed to have sustained a \$3.15 billion current account deficit in 1985, and unless drastic action is taken is headed for a deficit of more than \$4.6b. this year.

An economic crisis may lead to political and social instability in both Syria and Egypt. In both countries it would no doubt strengthen opposition of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood and other anti-government groups. There is no need to stress the grave consequences this might have not only directly on the regimes of Syria and Egypt, but also indirectly on Israel.

The February riots in Cairo, two recent waves of terrorist bombings inside Syria, and last week's student riots in Irbid in northern Jordan signal the beginning of political unrest in the three neighbouring Arab countries. A deterioration in the economies of these countries will undoubtedly cause unrest which may threaten their present regimes.

Israel should watch with both interest and concern the repercussions of the oil crisis. Israelis are happy to be paying less at the gas pump. In the long run, however, the price may be a very high one.

The writer is Middle East affairs editor of The Jerusalem Post.

An outdated system breaks down

SHLOMO MAOZ

MOST OF the 48 farming settlements spread out along the eastern border, from Mizpeh Shalem, on the Dead Sea up to the Golan Heights, are in terrible financial straits that threaten their very existence. In several settlements, farmers have gone bankrupt and have given up, leaving with their families. In the Galilee the situation is even more desperate. The standard of living in the 22 settlements of the Ma'aleh Yosef regional council was never that high, and is now getting worse. The residents feel they have no hope, and no future.

It has been quite clear for the last 15 years that the Zionist vision simply cannot continue expanding agricultural production. Nonetheless, the government and the Jewish Agency have continued building settlements based almost entirely on agriculture, flooding the country with their product surpluses.

But now the bubble has burst. Farms are closing down, modern computerized chickenhouses are being abandoned, slaughterhouses stand unused, tractors and trucks are being sold, or just stand idle. Tremendous capital resources invested in agricultural projects are going down the drain. Agricultural debts piled up at real interest rates of 100, 200 and even 300 per cent. Even a financial wizard couldn't handle the kind of interest rates set by the Bank of Israel.

The system didn't work this time. The system Israelis have come to take for granted for generations — the system of "It'll be all right, we'll figure it out later, just get it started and we'll take care of the bills later" — has suddenly broken down, taking with it the hopes and lives of families, industries and farms.

FARMERS on the Golan Heights

say the Jewish Agency's settlement department, which is funded by the Treasury, promised them grants to build cowsheds. But the department didn't have any money; it was relying on the *fat accomplis* system. So the farmers, promises in hand, bought equipment and built cowsheds. The money never arrived. So the farmers borrowed on the "grey" market, at usurious interest rates. By the time the money was released by the department, their debts had soared; some have yet to get what they were promised. But the farmers didn't worry; they believed in the system. The government would step in and help them out. The government would open the tap and start the money flowing at the last minute. The government wouldn't abandon villages along the Jordan Valley and in the Golan Heights — there's a national consensus about them. The Golan settlers still believe this — that the government will pay up in the end, opening up that tap and taking over the debt, along with the unfair interest.

THE ISRAELI system is a system of *fat accomplis*; first you do it, then you discuss it. The system worked — before independence. It was effective under Turkish rule and the British Mandate, when "wall and tower" settlements were built overnight, illegal immigrants were smuggled in by sea and factories were established under the aegis of national institutions. Back then, it was the only way to operate. But times have changed, and now the system has permeated into every segment of Israeli society and become a double-edged sword. And so we had the Med-Dead Sea Canal, a short-lived project that left a hole in the Treasury; the Lavie project, which has reached the point of no return, leaving the economy

wallowing in quicksand; the petrochemical industries, that consumed enormous amounts of money, only to leave behind enormous debts; and the utterly useless investments in the Sinai Desert. It is time to acknowledge that this Israeli brand of pragmatism — a "system" of simultaneous planning and execution — has become a bankrupt anachronism.

But just as the bank managers have clung to their castles of sand, the leaders responsible for many of these disasters have — despite frequent revelations of their shortsightedness — held tight to the reins of power.

AFTER THE regional purchasing organization went bankrupt, the minister of agriculture appointed Ya'acov Friedman to head it and to clean up the mess. How did the Galilee organization go bankrupt, and why are so many settlements there and elsewhere on the brink of collapse?

Friedman says the settlers believed in establishing facts. When the Agriculture Ministry and the Jewish Agency planned chickenhouses of 2,000 egg-laying chickens per family, the farmers built chickenhouses for 2,500. Everyone knew there was a surplus of eggs and chicken, but they were hoping that the problems in the North would force the government to reduce the quotas of older, centrally located moshavim and "transfer" the quotas to them. Initially the "system" worked, and the minister of agriculture legitimized the extra chickenhouses.

Minister Arye Nehamkin warned them this was the last time, but the

settlers didn't take notice. They went on expanding the chickenhouses, taking huge loans at outrageous interest rates in the process. Again, as in the past, the banks were irresponsible. They approved the loans, guaranteed by the purchasing organizations — even though they were aware of the organizations' financial state — and the debt grew and grew.

Meanwhile, the farmers continued getting equipment and feed from the organizations. But — since they sold about a quarter of their product on the black market rather than through the organization — the amount of money flowing back into the organizations' coffers dropped. The debts were incredible, the interest rose, and people turned to the "grey" market for cash.

Whoever could take a loan at the bank did, and then lent the money out at double the interest. The second party loaned the money out again, tripling the interest. As the interest grew, so did the risk. The purchasing organizations paid interest that reached real rates of 186 per cent during the last fiscal year. People took money out of their savings to "invest" in the purchasing organizations, making as much money as they would have in a 27-year-long investment in a solid bank savings plan. Even an orphanage got involved in these investments — it was a great system of turning over money.

Older moshavim also got rich from these loans at first. Now Friedman, who is essentially a receiver, is taking his time paying the interest, rates that were promised. He pays a small portion, only after negotiations. So the system has come to a standstill. Farmers must pay cash for feed or else promise to sell the product through the organization. The holiday is over.

The economic stabilization programme that hiked interest rates and cut credit was a blow to everyone. There's no money. You can't make money on money any more. There are debts. People have to work. And they have to drop their standard of living.

But in the North there are still people who are convinced that, as soon as the first Karyatna falls, the government won't be able to stand idly by. The government won't be able to abandon them, they're sure. After all, the farmers aren't the only ones responsible for the lack of planning and the neglect. The system started before these farmers even made aliyah.

Is the system really finished, or is this just a temporary lapse? Will they build nuclear power plants, and only examine their usefulness and dangers afterward, when they reach the point of no return, like with the Levi and the agricultural surplus?

The writer is economic editor of The Jerusalem Post.

POSTSCRIPTS

PAKISTAN'S highest Islamic court has rejected arguments by two stud farmers that the country needs betting at the racetrack to help prepare horses for holy wars.

The federal Shariat (Islamic law) court issued a 133-page judgement rejecting an appeal brought by the two breeders against Pakistan's Islamic ban on betting. The court said it saw no link between racing and *Jihad* (holy war) or betting and training. Racing without betting, already allowed, is enough incentive for breeders, it said.

IRAQ'S Baghdad University has just advertised for a Hebrew teacher. Readers of *The Times* of London were informed in a recent edition that the university is looking for a graduate who has five years' experience in modern Hebrew.

A spokesman at the Iraq Embassy in London said that no politics are involved in the course, and should any Jews apply, there would be no objections.

The salary is not all that great, \$4,100 a year, plus free housing and free health care.

THE ISRAELI PUBLIC COUNCIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

Special General Assembly

To mark the conclusion of Solidarity Month with Soviet Jewry with the participation of former Prisoner of Zion, ANATOLY SECHARANSKY will be held on Tuesday, May 27, 1986, at the Habimah National Theatre Auditorium, Tel Aviv, at 4 p.m.

Addresses:
 Yitzhak Rabin, Minister of Defence
 Moshe Arens, Minister without Portfolio
 Arye Dulzin, Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive
 Akiva Levinsky, Jewish Agency Treasurer
 David Yafit, Chairman, Public Council for Soviet Jewry
 Anatoly (Natan) Shcharansky, Former Prisoner of Zion
 * Opening remarks: Chaim Chesler, General Secretary, Public Council for Soviet Jewry.
 Artistic programme: Naomi Shemer.
 Singer — Dudu Fisher.
 Admission by invitation only.
 Limited invitations available at Public Council office, Tel. 03-337347, 337246, 338431, 338473.
 Please be prompt.

READERS' LETTERS

PHONE ON THE BLINK

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Last Friday, our telephone went dead. Despite frantic calls to Bezek, at the time of writing (Tuesday, May 13), the phone is still dead. Not only can we not make calls, but anyone calling us gets no indication that our phone is on the blink. It sounds to them as if our telephone is ringing merrily and that nobody is home.

I believe that this is a serious engineering error: when a phone goes dead, a person calling that number should get a signal indicating that the phone is temporarily out of order.

JOSEPH CETER

Ramat Gan.

WRONG CREDIT

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — I would like to correct one minor error of fact which crept into Daniel Gavron's article on Syria in your Magazine of May 16.

The British report which claimed that Syria and Libya were planning joint terrorist attacks in Europe appeared not in *The Observer*, as stated, but in another, quite unconnected British Sunday newspaper.

ROBIN LUSTIG,
 Middle East Correspondent,
The Observer

Jerusalem.

PENFRIENDS

KEITH NORMAN (35), of 16a Denham Road, Canvey Island, Essex SS89HB, England, would like to correspond with Israeli women between the ages of 18 and 40. He is interested in photography, table tennis, walking and geography.

THE OTHER GERMANY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — I read with consternation that German Chancellor Kohl hurried to Austria to help Austrian candidate Waldheim in his election campaign. There is thus a line of psychological continuity from Bitburg to Salzburg in Mr. Kohl's support for his comrade and friend Waldheim. If there remains any illusion about the "other Germany," Kohl's unrepentant and arrogant insult about the World Jewish Congress has surely shattered it. Kohl has become the mouthpiece of the unfulfilled dream of a new *Anschluss*.

About half the Austrian population have now revealed their anti-Semitism. Do we need to awaken one day to hear similar views echoed by Mr. Kohl as well? I wonder if the German President von Weizsaecker, who only a few weeks ago assured me in a personal letter that anti-Semitism had no chance in the Germany of today, is still so sure in his opinion?

Rabbi H.E. BLUMENTHAL
 Jerusalem.

THE CASE OF DAVID BALAS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — After reading your article of May 7 about David Balas, I cannot help wondering how many more worthless certificates of deposit there may be sitting in the hands of second and third parties. Surely, the Bank of Israel should make an immediate enquiry into this matter.

By pleading human error, I believe that Discount Bank has raised serious questions about its credibility as an institution fit to accept deposits and it should make immediate and full restitution to the kibbutz movement of which I am a member.

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